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UNITED PROVINCES,

BAREILLY DIVISION.



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BAREILLY DIVISION.

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BAREILLY DIVISION.

Bareilly Division.—North-central Division in the United Provinces, lying below the Himālayas and between 27° 35' and 29° 58' N. and 78° and 80° 27' E. It is bounded on the north by the sub-Himālayan tract of the Kumaun Division and Nepal; on the west and south by the Ganges, which divides it from the Meerut and Agra Divisions; and on the east by the Lucknow Division of Oudh. The RAMPUR STATE forms a wedge of territory between the Morādābād and Bareilly Districts, and political control is exercised by the Commissioner of this Division whose headquarters are at Bareilly City. Population decreased between 1872 and 1881, and has increased considerably since: 1872, 5,252,325; 1881, 5,122,557; 1891, 5,344,054; and 1901, 5,479,688. The total area is 10,720 square miles, and the density of population 511 persons per square mile, as compared with 445 for the Provinces as a whole. The Division is the sixth largest in area and the sixth in point of population in the United Provinces. In 1901 Hindus formed nearly 75 per cent. of the population, and Musalmāns 24 per cent., while the other religions most largely represented included Christians (24,459, of whom 21,421 were natives), Aryās (14,993), Sikhs (3,334), and Jains (2,016). The Division includes six Districts as shown below:—

District.		Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Land revenue and cesses, 1903-04, in thousands of rupees.
Bareilly ..	...	1,580	1,090,117	17,47,
Bijnor ...	...	1,791	779,951	16,63,
Budaun ...	...	1,987	1,025,753	14,98,
Morādābād	...	2,285	1,191,993	17,38,
Shāhjahānpur	...	1,727	921,535	13,40,
Pilibhīt ...	...	1,350	470,339	8,39,
Total	...	<u>10,720</u>	<u>5,479,688</u>	<u>88,25,</u>

The northern portions of each of these Districts, except Budaun, reach to the damp submontane area called the Tarai, and the Division is a fertile tract especially noted for the sugarcane it produces. There are 65 towns and 11,403 villages. The largest towns are BAREILLY (131,208, with cantonments), SHAHJAHANPUR (76,458, with cantonments), MORAD-ABAD (75,128), AMROHA (40,077), SAMBHAL (39,715), BUDAUN

(39,031), PILIBHIT (33,490), CHANDAUSI (25,711), and NAGINA (21,412). The chief places of commercial importance are Bareilly, Shāhjahānpur, Morādābād, Pilibhīt, Chandausi, and TILHAR. Sugar and grain are also dealt with in many smaller places. Although ancient sites occur in many parts of the Division, RAMNAGAR is the only one which has been even partially explored. BUDAUN and SAMBHAL were early seats of Muhammadan rulers, and BAREILLY, PILIBHIT, RAMPUR, AONLA, and other places were important centres during the Rohilla rule in the 18th century. (See ROHILKHAND.)

Bounda-
ries,
configura-
tion, and
river
system.

Bareilly (*Bareli*) District.—A District in the Bareilly or Rohilkhand Division, United Provinces, lying between $28^{\circ} 1'$ and $28^{\circ} 54'$ N. and between $78^{\circ} 58'$ and $79^{\circ} 47'$ E., with an area of 1,580 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Nainī Tal District; on the east by Pilibhīt and Shāhjahānpur Districts; on the south by Shāhjahānpur and Budaun; and on the west by Budaun and the Rāmpur State. The District of Bareilly, though lying not far from the outer ranges of the Himālayas, is a gently sloping plain, with no greater variety of surface than that caused by the shifting channels of its numerous streams. Water lies almost everywhere near the surface, giving it a verdure which recalls the green rice-fields of Bengal. The most prominent physical feature in the District is the RAMGANGA RIVER which traverses the south-western portion. Its channel has a well-defined bank at first on the south, and later on the north, but except where the stream is thus confined the *khūdar* or low land merges imperceptibly into the upland, and the river varies its course capriciously through a valley 4 or 5 miles wide, occasionally wandering to a still greater distance. North of the Rāmgangā are numerous streams running south to meet that river. The chief of these (from west to east) are the Dojorā, which receives the Kichhā or West Bahgul, Deoraniān, Nakatiā, and East Bahgul which receives the Pangaili. The Deohā forms the eastern boundary for a portion of its course. In the upper part of their course the gentle slope of the country makes it possible to use these rivers for irrigation. Lower down, and more especially in the east of the District, they run below the level of the country and are divided by elevated watersheds of sandy plains.

The flora of the District resembles that of the Gangotic *Botany*. plain generally. In the north a few specimens of forest trees are found, and the semal or cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*) towers above all other varieties. The rest of the District is dotted with fine groves of mangoes, while the jāmūn (*Eugenia jambolana*), shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), tamarind, and various figs (*Ficus glomerata*, *religiosa*, *insectoria*, and *indica*) are also common. Groves and villages are often surrounded by bamboos which flourish luxuriantly. The area under trees is increasing and amounts to about 32 square miles.

The District exposes nothing but alluvium, in which even Geology. *kankar*, or calcareous limestone, is scarce.

Leopards are frequently found in the north of the District, Fauna. and wolves are common in the east. The black-buck is seen in some localities, and the *pārha* or hog-deer (*Axis porcinus*) haunt the beds of rivers. The ordinary game birds are found abundantly, and fish are plentiful. Snakes are also very numerous.

The climate of the District is largely influenced by its Climate proximity to the hills, Bareilly City and all the northern ^{and} *parganas* lying within the limits of the heavier storms. The ^{tempera-} *turo*. rainy season begins earlier and continues later than elsewhere to the south, and the cold weather lasts longer. The north of the District is unhealthy, on account of excessive moisture and bad drinking water. The mean temperature varies from 54° to 60° in January, and from 85° to 93° in May, the hottest month.

The average rainfall in the whole District is nearly 44 Rainfall. inches; but while the south-west only receives 39, the fall amounts to nearly 47 inches in the north and exceeds 48 in the north-east: fluctuations from year to year are considerable. In 1883 less than 19 inches was received, and in 1894 the rainfall was nearly 65.

Before the Christian era the District was included in the History. kingdom of northern PANCHALA, and the names of a number of kings are known, from coins found at RAMNAGAR, who probably reigned in the 2nd century B.C. These kings were connected by marriage with a dynasty ruling in the south of the Allahābād District, and it has been suggested they were the Sunga kings of the Purāṇas.* A kingdom called

* *Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1897, p. 303; Cunningham, *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 79.

Ahichhattra, in or near this District, was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the 7th century A.D., and is described as flanked by mountain crags. It produced wheat and contained many woods and fountains, and the climate was soft and agreeable. In the early Muhammadan period the tract now known as Rohilkhand was called Katehr, and the Rājputs who inhabited it gave continual trouble.

Shahāb-ud-dīn, or his general, Kutab-ud-dīn, captured Bangarh in the Budaun District about the year 1194; but nothing more is heard of the Muhammadans in this neighbourhood till Mahmūd II made his way along the foot of the hills to the Rāmgangā in 1252. Fourteen years later, Balban, who succeeded him, marched to Kampil, put all the Hindus to the sword, and utterly crushed the Katehriyās, who had hitherto lived by violence and plunder. In 1290, Sultān Fīroz invaded Katehr again, and brought the country into final subjection to the Musalmān rule, which was not afterwards disputed except by the usual local revolts. Under the various dynasties which preceded the Mughal empire, the history of Katehr consists of the common events which make up the annals of that period: constant attempts at independence on the part of the district governors, followed by barbarous suppressions on the part of the central authority. The city of Bareilly itself was founded in 1537 by Bās Deo and Barel Deo, from the latter of whom it takes its name. It was, however, of small importance till the reign of Shāh Jahān, when it took the place of Budaun. In 1628, Alī Kulī Khān was governor of Bareilly, which had now grown into a considerable place. In 1657, Rājā Makrand Rai founded the new city of Bareilly, cut down the forest to the west of the old town, and expelled all the Katehriyās from the neighbourhood.

A succession of regular governors followed during the palmy days of the great Mughal emperors; but after the death of Aurangzeb, in 1707, when the unwieldy organization began to break asunder, the Hindus of Bareilly threw off the imperial yoke, refused their tribute, and commenced a series of anarchic quarrels among themselves for the supremacy of the District. Their dissensions only afforded an opportunity for the rise of a new Muhammadan power. Alī Muhammad Khān, a leader of

Rohilla Pathāns, defeated the governors of Baroilly and Morād-ābād, and made himself supreme throughout the whole Katchr region. In 1744 the Rohilla chieftain conquered Kumaun right up to Almorā; but two years later, the emperor Muhammad Shāh marched against him, and Alī Muhammad was taken a prisoner to Delhi. However, the empire was too much in need of vigorous generals to make his captivity a long one, and in 1748 he was restored to his old post in Katchr. Next year he died, and a mausoleum at Aonla, in this District, still marks his burial-place. Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, guardian to his sons, succeeded to the governorship of Rohilkhand in spite of the crafty designs of Safdar Jang of Oudh, who despatched the Nawāb of Farrukhābād against him without effect. Hāfiz defeated and slew the Nawāb, after which he marched northward and conquered Pilibhit and the Tarai. The Oudh Wazīr, Safdar Jang, plundered the property of the Farrukhābād Nawāb after his death, and this led to a union of the Rohilla Afghāns with those of Farrukhābād. Ahmad Khān of Farrukhābād defeated Nawal Rai, the deputy of Safdar Jang, besieged Allah-ābād, and took part of Oudh; but the Wazīr called in the aid of the Marāthās, and with them defeated Ahmad Khān and the Rohillas at Fatehgarh and at Bisaulī, near Aonla. He then besieged them for four months at the foot of the hills; but owing to the invasion of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni terms were arranged, and Hāfiz became the *de facto* ruler of Rohilkhand.

After the accession of Shujā-ud-daula as Nawāb of Oudh, Hāfiz joined the imperial troops in their attack upon that prince, but the Nawāb bought them off by a subsidy of 5 lakhs. The Rohilla chieftain took advantage of the victory at Pānīpat in 1761 to make himself master of Etāwah, and during the eventful years in which Shujā-ud-daula was engaged in his struggle with the British power, he continually strengthened himself by fortifying his towns and founding new strongholds. In 1770, Najīb-ud-daula advanced with the Marāthā army under Sindhia and Holkar, defeated Hāfiz, and forced the Rohillas to ask the aid of the Wazīr. Shujā-ud-daula became surety for a bond of 40 lakhs, by which the Marāthās were induced to evacuate Rohilkhand. This bond the Rohillas were unable to meet, whereupon Shujā-ud-daula, after getting

rid of the Marāthās, attacked Rohilkhand with the help of an English force lent by Warren Hastings, and subjugated it by a desolating war. Hāfiz Rahmat was slain, but Faiz-ullah, the son of Ali Muhammad, escaped to the north-west and became the leader of the Rohillas. After many negotiations he effected a treaty with Shujā-ud-daula in 1774, by which he agreed to keep 9 *parganas* and 15 lakhs a year, giving up all the remainder of Rohilkhand to the Wazīr (see RAMPUR STATE). Saīdat Ali was appointed governor of Bareilly under the Oudh Government. In 1794 a revolution in Rāmpur State led to the despatch of British troops who fought the insurgents at Bhitaura or Fatehganj (West), where an obelisk still commemorates the slain. The District remained in the hands of the Wazīr until 1801, when Rohilkhand, Allahābād, and Korā were ceded to the British in lieu of tribute.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, brother of the Governor-General, was appointed President of the Board of Commissioners sitting at Bareilly, and afterwards at Farrukhābād. In 1805, Amīr Khān, a Rohilla adventurer, made an inroad into Rohilkhand, but was driven off. Disturbances occurred in 1816, in 1837, and in 1842; but the peace of the District was not seriously endangered until the Mutiny of 1857. In that year, the troops at Bareilly rose on the 31st of May. The European officers, except three, escaped to Nainī Tāl; and Khān Bahādur, Hāfiz Rahmat's grandson, was proclaimed Nawāb Nāzim of Rohilkhand. On the 11th of June, the mutinous soldiery went off to Delhi, and Khān Bahādur organized a government in July. Three expeditions attempted to attack Nainī Tāl, but without success. In September came news of the fall of Delhi. Walīdād Khān, the rebel leader in Bulandshahr, and the Nawāb of Fatehgarh then took refuge at Bareilly. A fourth expedition against Nainī Tāl met with no greater success than the earlier attempts. On the 25th of March, 1858, the Nāna Sāhib arrived at Bareilly on his flight from Oudh, and remained till the end of April; but the rebellion at Bareilly had been a revival of Muhammadan rule, and when the commander-in-chief marched on Jalālābād, he fled back again into Oudh. On the fall of Lucknow, Fīroz Shāh retired to Bareilly, and took Morādābād on the 22nd of April, but was compelled to give it up at

once. The Nawāb of Najibābād, leader of the Bijnor rebels, joined him in the city, so that the principal insurgents were congregated together in Bareilly when the English army arrived on the 5th of May. The city was taken on the 7th, and all the chiefs fled with Khān Bahādur into Oudh.

Ahichhattra or Rāmnagar, which has already been referred to, is the only one of the many ancient mounds in the District which has been explored. It yielded numerous coins and some Buddhist images, and is still a sacred place of the Jains. The period of Rohilla rule has left few buildings of importance; but a few tombs and mosques of some pretensions are standing at AONLA and BAREILLY. Archæology.

There are 12 towns and 1,924 villages. Population has risen steadily during the last 30 years: 1872, 1,015,041; 1881, 1,030,936; 1891, 1,040,949; and 1901, 1,090,117. The District is divided into six *tahsils*, FARIDPUR, BAREILLY, AONLA, MIRGANJ, BAHERI, and NAWABGANJ, the headquarters of each being at a place of the same name. The chief towns are the municipality of Bareilly and the town of Aonla. The following table gives the principal statistics of area and population in 1901:— The people.

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Faridpur ...	249	2	314	128,861	518	+ 7.02	2,635
Bareilly ...	310	1	414	325,650	1,050	+ 8.3	17,111
Aonla ...	306	3	320	211,836	632	+ 7.5	4,913
Mirganj ...	149	1	158	103,198	640	+ 7.6	1,225
Baheri ...	345	2	410	193,412	561	— 7.1	2,522
Nawābganj ...	221	3	308	127,160	575	+ 2.2	1,404
District Total ...	1,680	12	1,924	1,090,117	690	+ 4.7	20,810

Hindus form 75 per cent. of the total population and Musalmāns 24 per cent., while Christians number 7,148 and Aryās 1,228. The density of population is much higher than the Provincial average, and the rate of increase between 1891 and 1901 was

larger than in most parts of the United Provinces. More than 99 per cent. of the population speak Western Hindī, the ordinary dialect being Braj.

Castes and
occupations.

The most numerous Hindu caste is that of the Chamārs (leather workers and cultivators; 100,000). Other castes numerically strong in this District are the Kurmīs (agriculturists; 94,000), Muraos (market gardeners; 73,000), Kisāns (cultivators; 67,000), and Kahārs (cultivators and water-carriers; 56,000). Brāhmans number 48,000 and Rājputs 38,000. The Ahars, who are closely allied to the Ahīrs of the rest of the Provinces, are only found in Rohilkhand, and include 46,000. Daleras (1,724) who are nominally basket-makers, but in reality thieves, are not found outside this District. Among Muhammadans Shaikhs number 54,000, Julāhās (weavers) 41,000, and Pathāns 41,000. The Mowātīs, who number 9,000, came from MEWAT in the 18th century, owing to famine. Banjārās, who were formerly sutlers, and are still grain-carriers, have now settled down as agriculturists, chiefly in the submontane Districts and number 9,000 here. About 66 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, while 6 per cent. are maintained by personal services and 4 per cent. by general labour. Cotton weaving by hand supports 3·5 per cent. Rājputs, Pathāns, Brāhmans, Kāyasths, and Baniās are the largest landholders. Kurmīs hold nearly a quarter of the total area as cultivators, while Ahars and Ahīrs, Kisāns and Brāhmans, each cultivate about 7 or 8 per cent.

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ns.

There were 4,600 native Christians in 1901, of whom 4,488 were Methodists. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened here in 1859, and has 10 stations in the District, besides a theological college at Bareilly.

General
agricultural
conditions.

The north of the District contains a damp unhealthy tract depending chiefly on the rice crop. Rent rates are low here and population is sparse, while cultivation depends largely on the season. The central portion of the District is extremely fertile, and consists chiefly of loam, with a considerable proportion of clay in the Mīrganj and Nawābganj *tahsils*. In the south watersheds of sandy soil divide the rivers; but these are regularly cultivated in the Bareilly and Aonla *tahsils*, while in Farīdpur much of the light soil is very poor and

liable to be thrown out of cultivation after heavy rain. The alluvial strip along the Rāmgangā is generally rich, but is occasionally ruined by a deposit of sand. Excluding garden cultivation, manure is only applied to the land when the turn comes round for sugarcane to be grown, at intervals of from three to eight years.

The tenures are those common to the United Provinces. Chief *Zamīndāri* or joint *zamīndāri* tenures prevail in 5,547 *mahāls*, 503 are perfect or imperfect *pattidāri*, and 36 are *bhaiyāchārā*; and the District is thus chiefly held by large proprietors. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Farīdpur ...	249	196	34	19
Bareilly ...	310	240	50	20
Aonla ...	306	240	50	27
Mirganj ...	149	111	17	14
Bāheri ...	345	258	44	31
Nawābganj ...	221	178	55	12
Total ...	1,580	1,223	256	123

The principal food crops with their areas in square miles in 1903-04 are, rice (237), wheat (368), *gram* (201), *bājra* (166), and maize (115). Sugarcane covers 71 square miles and is one of the most important products, while opium (23), oilseeds (27), cotton (13), and hemp (10), are also valuable crops.

The total cultivated area has not varied much in the last 30 years, but there has been a permanent increase to the west of Aonla and north of Farīdpur *tahsils*, which is counter-balanced by a temporary decrease in the north of the District owing to vicissitudes of the seasons. During the same period the principal changes in cultivation have been directed towards the substitution of more valuable crops for inferior staples. The area under *bājra* has decreased, while sugarcane, rice, and maize are more largely grown. Opium has been reintroduced recently, and the area sown with it is increasing. A rise in the area producing barley and *gram* points to an increase in the area double-cropped. Very few loans are taken under

Improvements in agricultural practice

the Land Improvement Loans Act; between 1890 and 1903 they amounted to Rs. 41,000, of which Rs. 38,000 were advanced in 1896-97. Nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were lent under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but Rs. 63,000 were advanced in 1896-97 and in good seasons the advances are small.

Cattle,
ponies,
and sheep.

The cattle used for agricultural purposes are chiefly bred in the District or imported from the neighbouring submontane tracts, those bred in the Pilibhit District being called *Pan-wār*. These varieties are small, but active, and suffice for the shallow ploughing in vogue. Stronger animals, used in the well-runs in the south-west of the District, are imported from west of the Jumna. Horse-breeding is confined to the Rāmgangā and Aril basins, where wide stretches of grass, and in some places a species of *Oxalis* resembling clover are found. Four pony and two donkey stallions are maintained by Government and by the District board, and two donkey stallions are kept on estates under the Court of Wards to encourage mule-breeding. There has, however, been little progress either in horse or mule-breeding. Sheep are not kept to any great extent.

Irriga-
tion.

The soil of the District is generally moist, and in ordinary seasons there is very little demand for irrigation of the spring crops. In the north, where a regular supply of water is valued for rice and sugarcane, the Rohilkhand canals are the main source. Elsewhere, wells, rivers, and *jhīls* are used. In 1903-04 canals and wells supplied, respectively, 76 and 75 square miles, tanks or *jhīls* 58, and other sources (chiefly rivers) 47. The canals are all small works and may be divided into two classes. Those drawn from the Bahgul, Kailās, Kichhā, and Paha have permanent masonry head-works, with channels dug to definite sections, and are provided with subsidiary masonry works regulators, etc., like the regular canals of the DOAB. The others are small channels, into which water is turned from the rivers by earthen dams, renewed annually. Masonry wells are not constructed for irrigation purposes, except by the Court of Wards. In most parts of the District the wells are temporary excavations worked by pulley, or by a lever, as the water level is high, but in occasional tracts to the south of the District water is raised in a leathern bucket by a rope pulled by oxen or by men.

Kankar or nodular limestone is comparatively scarce and Minerals of poor quality. A little lime is made by burning the ooze formed of lacustrine shells.

The most important industry of the District is that of Arts and Manufactures. This is carried on after native methods, which are now being examined by the Agricultural department in the hope of eliminating waste. Coarse cotton cloth and cotton carpets or *daris* are woven largely, and Bareilly city is noted for the production of furniture. A little country glass is also manufactured. The Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway workshops employed 81 hands in 1903, and a brewery in connection with that at Nainī Tāl is under construction. The indigo industry is declining, and 6 factories employ only 265 hands.

Grain and pulse, sugar, hides, hemp, and oilseeds are the chief exports, while salt, piece-goods, metals, and stone and lime are imported. The grain is exported to Calcutta, while sugar is sent to the Punjab and to Rājputāna and Central India. Bareilly and Aonla are the chief centres of trade.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the south of the District, with a branch from Bareilly through Aonla to Aligarh. The north of the District is served by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which is the only route to the hill-station of Nainī Tāl, and by a line through Pilibhīt and Sitāpur to Lucknow, which leaves the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway at Bhojupura, a few miles north of Bareilly. Another metre-gauge line is under construction from Bareilly south-west through Budaun to Soron in the Etah District.

The total length of metalled roads is 139 miles and of unmetalled 186. Of the former 125 miles are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 88 miles is met from local funds. There are avenues along 254 miles. The District is not well supplied with roads. Those which are metalled follow roughly the alignment of the railways, and there are no others, except the road from Aonla to Budaun. In the north of the District communications are almost impossible in the rains; but the streams can easily be crossed in the hot and cold weather.

Bareilly is not liable to severe distress, owing to the natural moisture of the earth and the rarity of so complete failure of the

ruins as occurs elsewhere. It is also well served by railways, and a considerable portion can be irrigated. Ample grazing-grounds for cattle are within easy reach. In 1803-04 distress was felt and the spring crops were grazed by the cattle as no grain had formed. In 1819 and 1825-26 there was scarcity. The famine of 1837-38 followed a succession of bad years, and its effects were felt, but were not so severe as in the Doāb. While famine raged elsewhere in 1860-61, Bareilly suffered from slight scarcity, owing to the failure of the autumn crop, and relief works, which were opened for the first time, alleviated distress. Relief works were also necessary in 1868-69, 1877-78, and 1896-97, but the numbers attracted to them never rose very high.

District
staff.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service and 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. There is a *tahsildār* at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. The Executive Engineer of the Rohilkhand Division (Roads and Buildings) and the Executive Engineer of the Rohilkhand Canals are stationed at Bareilly.

Civil
Justice
and
Crime.

There are three regular District Munsiffs and a Subordinate Judge, and the appointment of village Munsiffs commenced recently. The District and Sessions Judge of Bareilly has civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Bareilly and Pilibhīt Districts. Crime is very heavy, especially in the case of offences affecting life and grievous hurt. Religious feeling runs high, and quarrels between Hindus and Muhammadans, accompanied by serious rioting, are not infrequent. The thieving caste of Daleras has already been mentioned. Female infanticide is now very rarely suspected, and in 1904 only 130 names remained on the registers of proclaimed families.

Land
Revenue
adminis-
tration.

Under the Rohillas proprietary rights did not exist, and villages were farmed to the highest bidder. After annexation in 1801, Rohilkhand was divided into two Districts, Morādābād and Bareilly. The Shāhjahānpur District was formed in 1813-14; Budaun was carved out of both the original Districts in 1824; the south of the Nainī Tāl District was taken away in 1858 and 64 villages were given, as a reward for his loyalty, to the Nawāl of Rāmpur. Pilibhīt was made a separate District in 1879. In the early short-term settlements the Rohilla system of farming was maintained till 1812, when proprietary rights were conferred

on persons who seemed best entitled to them. The demand then fixed was so high that heavy balances were frequent, and many estates were given up. A more enlightened method of settlement based on a survey was commenced under Regulation VII of 1822, and the first regular settlement followed under Regulation IX of 1833. Different methods were adopted by the officers who carried this out. Some divided each village into circles according to soil and situation, while others classified villages according to their general condition as a whole. Rent-rates were sometimes assumed for the various soils, while in other cases general revenue rates were deduced from the collections in previous years. The revenue fixed amounted to 11 lakhs on the present area. Another settlement was made in 1867—70. The rental assets were calculated from rent rates selected after careful enquiry. A large area was grain-rented, and the rent rates for this tract were selected after an examination of the reputed average share of the landlord, and after experiments in the outturn of various crops, the average prices for 20 years being applied to ascertain the cash value. The result was an assessment of 13·5 lakhs, but this was reduced by about Rs. 4,000 in 1874—76, owing to the assessment of too large an area in the north of the District, where cultivation fluctuates. The latest revision was carried out in 1898—1902. Cash rents were then paid on about two-thirds of the total cultivated area, and the actual rent-roll formed the basis of assessment. Rents of occupancy tenants had largely remained unaltered since the previous settlement, and enhancements were given where they were inadequate. Grain rents were chiefly found in the north of the District and were largely commuted to cash rates. The demand fixed amounts to 15 lakhs, equivalent to 45 per cent. of the net assets, and the incidence falls at R. 1·7 per acre, varying from R. 1·3 to Rs. 2 in different parts of the District. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1890-91.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	13,14,	12,93,	15,44,	14,91,
Total revenue	...	16,67,	20,45,	25,13,	26,01,

Local
self-
govern-
ment.

There is one municipality BAREILLY, and 10 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Outside of these the local affairs of the District are managed by the District board, which has an income of 1·7 lakhs, chiefly from local rates. In 1903-04 the expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 63,000.

Police and
jails.

There are 22 police-stations and 19 out-posts, all but one of which are in Bareilly city. The District Superintendent of Police has under him an assistant and 4 inspectors, besides a force of 112 subordinate officers and 587 men of the regular police, 374 municipal and town police and 1,989 village and road *chaukidars*. The Central jail has accommodation for more than 3,000 prisoners, and contained a daily average of nearly 1,800 in 1903, while the District jail contained 715. The latter was formerly used for convicts from Nainī Tāl and from Pilibhīt and is a central jail for female prisoners.

Educa-
tion.

The District takes a medium place as regards the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 2·7 per cent. (4·7 males and ·6 females) can read and write. The number of public institutions has increased from 143 in 1880-81 to 154 in 1900-01 and the number of scholars from 5,033 to 6,675. In 1903-04 there were 196 such institutions with 9,636 pupils of whom 996 were girls, besides 163 private schools with 2,497. Of the total, 3 are managed by Government and 136 by the District and municipal boards, while 55 other schools were aided. An Arts College is situated at Bareilly. In 1903-04 the expenditure on education was a lakh, of which Rs. 53,000 were spent from local and municipal funds, Rs. 23,000 from fees, and Rs. 12,000 from Provincial funds.

Hospitals
and
dispensa-
ries.

There are 13 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 287 in-door patients. In 1903, 114,000 cases were treated, of which 3,068 were those of in-patients, and 2,815 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 30,000, most of which was met from local and municipal funds. There is a lunatic asylum at Bareilly with about 400 inmates.

Vaccina-
tion.

In 1903-04, 36,000 persons were successfully vaccinated, representing a proportion of 33 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is only compulsory in Bareilly city.

[*District Gazetteer*, 1879 (under revision); S. H. Fremantle, *Settlement Report*, 1903.]

Faridpur Tahsil.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of same name, and lying between $28^{\circ} 1'$ and $28^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 23'$ and $79^{\circ} 45'$ E., with an area of 249 square miles. Population increased from 119,805 in 1891 to 128,861 in 1901. There are 314 villages and two towns, FARIDPUR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 6,635, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,84,000 and for cesses Rs. 30,000. The density of population, 518 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. On the south-west the Rāmgangā divides the *tahsil* from Budaun District, while the East Bahgul crosses it from north to south. Faridpur is the most unproductive part of the District, consisting for the most part of plateaux of light siliceous soil, undulating in places into gleaming sandy ridges, which sometimes present the appearance of low hills. In years of favourable rainfall such soil often produces a good autumn crop, but a series of years of heavy rain throws it temporarily out of cultivation. The basins of the rivers are more fertile both naturally and because irrigation is easier. In 1903-04, 196 square miles were cultivated, of which 34 were irrigated. Wells supply more than half of the irrigated area, tanks about a quarter, and rivers the remainder.

Bareilly Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of Karor, or Bareilly, and lying between $28^{\circ} 13'$ and $28^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 14'$ and $79^{\circ} 38'$ E., with an area of 310 square miles. Population increased from 298,482 in 1891 to 325,650 in 1901. There are 414 villages and one town, BAREILLY, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 131,208. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,71,000 and for cesses Rs. 48,000. The high density of population, 1,050 to the square mile, is due to the presence of a large city. There is some poor soil, but the tract, across which the Rāmgangā flows in a constantly varying channel, is generally fertile. Five smaller streams flow from north to south and are used for irrigation. Sugarcane is the most valuable crop, and is largely grown, while sugar is refined at many places, but especially in Bareilly city. In 1903-04,

240 square miles were cultivated, of which 50 were irrigated. Small canals drawn from the East Bahgul river irrigate 6 or 7 square miles, and wells 15 or 20. Tanks and rivers supply the remainder.

Aonla Tahsīl.—South-western *tahsīl* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Aonla, Balliā, Sanehā, and Sirauli (South), and lying between $28^{\circ} 10'$ and $28^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 58'$ and $79^{\circ} 26'$ E., with an area of 306 square miles. Population increased from 195,950 in 1891 to 211,836 in 1901. There are 320 villages and 3 towns, AONLA, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 14,383, being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,75,000 and for cesses Rs. 46,000. The density of population, 692 to the square mile, is almost exactly that of the whole District. On the north and east flows the Rāmgangā in a shifting channel, and its tributary, the Aril, crosses the south-west portion. The alluvial tract bordering on the larger river contains good grazing and is very fertile, except where a deposit of sand has been left by floods. A gentle slope leads to the uplands, watered by wells and by the Aril which is dammed at intervals for the purpose. To the south are found a large *ūsar* plain and a stretch of *dhāk* jungle, and in the north-east the soil is sandy. In 1903-04, 240 square miles were cultivated, of which 56 were irrigated. Rivers and wells supply each about two-fifths of the irrigated area and tanks the remainder.

Mīrganj.—West central *tahsīl* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Shāhī, Sirauli (North), and Ajaon, and lying between $28^{\circ} 24'$ and $28^{\circ} 41'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 6'$ and $79^{\circ} 24'$ E., with an area of 149 square miles. Population increased from 95,300 in 1891 to 103,198 in 1901. There are 158 villages and only one town, Shāhī, population 3,556. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,50,000 and for cesses Rs. 26,000. The density of population, 640 to the square mile, is lower than the District average. The variable channel of the Rāmgangā winds through the south of the *tahsīl*, and the Dhakrā, Dhorā, and west Bahgul, after flowing from the northern border, unite to form the Dojorā. Mīrganj is a level, well-cultivated plain, the greater portion of which is sufficiently moist not to require artificial irrigation. It produces

sugarcane largely, and sugar is refined in many places. In 1903-04 the cultivated area was 111 square miles, of which 17 were irrigated. Tanks supply more than half the irrigated area. The new dam across the Kūli Nadi will supply irrigation to the north of this *tahsil*.

Baherī.—Northern *tahsil* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Sirsāwān, Kābar, Chauhāla, and Richhā, and lying between 28° 35' and 28° 51' N. and 79° 16' and 79° 41' E., with an area of 345 square miles. Population fell from 207,063 in 1891 to 193,412 in 1901. There are 410 villages and two small towns, neither of which has a population of 5,000. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,61,000 and for cesses Rs. 61,000. The density of population, 561 to the square mile, is below the District average, and this *tahsil* was the only one which decreased in population between 1891 and 1901. Baherī is a level plain intersected by numerous small rivers which have nearly all been dammed to supply an extensive system of canals. It is damp and malarious, especially towards the north, and population is liable to fluctuate considerably with the variations in rainfall. This is the chief rice tract in the District, and sugarcane is less grown than in the areas further south. The latter crop is also inferior, and its place is taken by maize in the higher lands. In 1903-04, 258 square miles were cultivated, of which 44 were irrigated, almost entirely by canals.

Nawābganj Tahsil.—East central *tahsil* of Bareilly District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 28° 21' and 28° 39' N. and 79° 28' and 79° 47' E., with an area of 221 square miles. Population increased from 124,349 in 1891 to 127,160 in 1901. There are 308 villages and three towns, none of which has a population of 5,000. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,51,000 and for cesses Rs. 42,000. The density of population, 575 to the square mile, is considerably below the District average. Nawābganj is a gently sloping plain intersected by several small rivers from which canals are drawn. It is not so damp as the Baherī *tahsil*, to the north, but the increase in population between 1891 and 1901 was less than

in the south of the District. Rice and sugarcane are largely grown. In 1903-04, 178 square miles were cultivated, of which 55 were irrigated. Canals supply half the irrigated area and wells most of the remainder.

Aonla Town (*Anwlā*).—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name, Bareilly District, United Provinces, situated in 28° 17' N. and 79° 10' E. It lies on a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Bareilly, and is connected by metalled road with Budaun. Population 14,383 (1901). The name is probably derived from that of the *Anwlā* tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*). In the 14th and 15th century the neighbourhood was a thick forest, the lurking-place of the Katehriyās. In the Ain-i-Akbarī Aonla is shown as the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana*. About 1730 Alī Muhammad, the rising leader of the Rohillas, procured the assassination of Dūja Singh, the Katehriyā chief, and shortly afterwards made Aonla his own residence. The town thus became the capital of Rohilkhand, but after Alī Muhammad's death about 1749, separate residences were allotted to his sons, and Bareilly and Pilibhit became more important, as Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, who wielded most of the power, preferred these places. The town thus decayed and sank into insignificance. It is now divided into four separate quarters which are in fact distinct villages, the intervals between them being filled with shady graveyards or decaying mosques. A small castle still stands in which the first great Rohilla chief held his court, and his tomb lies in an extensive high-walled enclosure. The chief public buildings are the *tahsīlī* and dispensary, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch here. Aonla is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,000. There is a considerable local trade, especially in grain, and but for its straggling conformation, Aonla would be a municipality. It is possible that when Budaun is opened to railway communication, trade will decrease. The *tahsīlī* school contains about 150 pupils.

Bareilly City (*Bareli*).—Municipality, cantonment, and administrative headquarters of the Bareilly District and Division, United Provinces, situated in 28° 22' N. and 79° 24' E.,

512 miles by rail from Calcutta and 1,031 from Bombay. It lies at the junction of a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh with the main line, and these are met by the narrow gauge railways from Lucknow through Sitāpur and from Kāthgodām at the foot of the hills. Population has increased steadily: 1872, 102,982; 1881, 113,417; 1891, 121,039; and 1901, 131,208. These figures include the population of cantonments, which numbered 13,828 in 1901. There are 67,000 Hindus, 59,000 Musalmāns, and 3,000 Christians.

Tradition relates that the old city was founded in 1537, and derived its name of Bāns Bareli from Bās, a Barhelā by caste, or from Bās and Bareli, Katchriyā Rājputa. The prefix is now usually interpreted as being the word *bāns* or bamboo, and is still used by natives. About 1573 a subordinate post was established here, to check the turbulent Katchriyās of Rohilkhand, and a small town gradually grew up round the fort. By the close of Akbar's reign, in 1596, Bareilly had become the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana*. In 1657 it was made the capital of Katchr (see ROHILKHAND), and a new city was founded by Makrand Rai, who was appointed governor. As the Mughal empire decayed in the 18th century the Rohilla power was consolidated by Alī Muhammad, who established his capital at Aonla, and Bareilly was for a time of small importance. Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, who virtually succeeded Alī Muhammad, though nominally guardian to his sons, lived alternately at Pilibhit and at Bareilly, which again rose into prominence. The town fell, with the surrounding country, into the possession of the Nawāb of Oudh after the defeat of the Rohillas by the combined British and Oudh forces in 1774, and passed to the British by cession in 1801, when it became the headquarters of a District and of a provincial court. In 1816 an insurrection took place in consequence of the imposition of a house tax, and in 1837 and 1842 religious disturbances occurred between Hindus and Musalmāns. During the Mutiny of 1857 Bareilly was an important centre of disaffection. The troops rebelled on May 31st, and Khān Bahādur Khān, grandson of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, was proclaimed governor. Most of the Europeans

escaped to Nainī Tāl. The rebel ruler found government no easy task, and the annals of his brief term relate many dissensions and difficulties. As British troops recovered ground to the south and west, the Nawāb of Farrukhābād, the Nāna Sāhib from Cawnpore, Fīroz Shāh from Lucknow, and other leading rebels took refuge in Bareilly. On the 5th of May, 1858, an English army arrived before the town, and two days later the rebels fled into Oudh, and the English occupied Bareilly. In 1871, the peace of the town was again disturbed by serious religious riots, and since then religious differences have occasionally threatened to develop into actual fighting.

Bareilly stands on a plateau slightly elevated above the basin of the Rāmgangā, a branch of which now (1904) runs under the city. The native city is traversed by a long, well-kept street, widening at intervals into markets. The houses are usually of brick coated with white plaster which is sometimes adorned with tracery, but few have any pretensions to architectural beauty. The oldest building of any importance is the tomb of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, close to the city on the Aonla road, which is an elegant building of plastered brick with gilded finials. It was built by his son in 1775 and repaired by his daughter in 1839, and was again repaired in 1891-92 at the cost of Government. The finest public buildings are the dispensary and Dufferin Hospitals, the *taksīlī* and chief police-station, and a triangular building containing the municipal hall, a literary institute, and the Honorary Magistrates' court-house. The central jail is situated north of the town on the Nainī Tāl road. South of the city lies the civil station, which contains the Bareilly High School, the American Methodist orphanage and Theological Seminary, the District offices and District jail, and several churches. The Cantonments lie south of the civil station and contain a small fort built after the disturbance of 1816. The usual garrison consists of British and native infantry, native cavalry, and British artillery. Bareilly is the headquarters of the Commissioner and of the Executive Engineers of the Rohilkhand Canals and Rohilkhand Division (Roads and Buildings).

A municipality was constituted in 1858, and in 1901 had a population of 117,380. The average income and expenditure in 10 years ending 1901 have been 1·2 lakhs. In 1903-04 the income was 2·1 lakhs, chiefly from octroi 1·5 lakhs. The expenditure of 2·2 lakhs included public works, Rs. 42,000, conservancy, Rs. 33,000, public safety, Rs. 31,000, and administration and collection, Rs. 19,000. An excellent water-supply is drawn from wells. In the same year the income of the cantonment fund was Rs. 48,000 and expenditure Rs. 49,000.

The chief industry of the city is sugar-refining, and about 20,000 tons of raw sugar are imported annually, while 10,000 tons of sugar are exported by rail alone. Bareilly is also noted for its furniture, made both of bamboo and of the ordinary timbers in use for this purpose. Cloth is woven and brass vessels are made; but these industries are not very important. The Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway workshops employ about 80 hands, and there is a dairy farm in connection with the lunatic asylum. The principal educational institution is the college, which contains 104 students. A new building for this institution will be erected shortly on a site in the civil station presented by the Nawāb of Rāmpur. The District school contains about 450 pupils and the *tahsīlī* school 370. The municipality maintains 21 schools and aids 3 others, with a total attendance in 1904 of 2,321. There are also three orphanages maintained by the Aryā Samāj, the American Methodist Mission, and a Muhammadan Association.

Farīdpur Town.—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name, District Bareilly, United Provinces, situated in 28° 13' N. and 79° 33' E., on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on the main road from Lucknow to Delhi. Population 6,635 (1901). The place was formerly called Pura and was founded by insurgent Katchhriyā Rājputs ejected from Bareilly between 1657 and 1679. It derives its present name from one Shaikh Farīd, a mendicant or, according to others, a governor, who built a fort here during the Rohilla rule (1748—74). The town contains a *tahsīlī*, a dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and

expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. The *tahsīlī* school has 125 pupils, and a girls' school about 20.

Rāmnagar.—A village in *tahsīl* Aonla, District Bareilly, United Provinces, situated in $28^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 8'$ E., 8 miles north of Aonla. The place is celebrated for the ruins in its neighbourhood. A vast mound rises on the north of the village, with a circumference of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which still bears the name of Ahichhatra and is identified with the capital of the ancient kingdom of Panchāla and the place visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the 7th century. In one portion of the mound a conical heap of brick towers 68 feet above the plain, and is crowned by the ruins of a Hindu temple. Large quantities of stone carvings, Buddhist railings, and ornamental bricks have been found in various parts of these mounds, and a series of coins bearing inscriptions which may be dated approximately in the 1st or 2nd century B.C. The kings who struck them have been conjecturally identified with the Sunga dynasty mentioned in the Purānas.

(Cunningham, *Archæological Survey Reports*, I, p. 255; *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 79; V. A. Smith, *Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1897, p. 303; *Progress Report, Epigraphical Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1891-92.)

Bounda-
ries,
configura-
tion, and
hill and
river
systems.

Bijnor District (*Bijnaur*).—The most northern District in the Bareilly Division, United Provinces, lying between $29^{\circ} 2'$ and $29^{\circ} 58'$ N. and 78° and $78^{\circ} 57'$ E., with an area of 1,791 square miles. On the north-east the road which passes along the foot of the Himālayas divides Bijnor from the Garhwāl District; south-east and south lie the Nainī Tāl and Morādābād Districts; while the Ganges flows along the western border between Bijnor and the Dehra Dūn, Sahāranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut Districts. The District of Bijnor, an irregular triangle whose apex points directly northwards, forms the uppermost portion of the Rohilkhand plain, stretching like a wedge between the valley of the Ganges and the hills of Garhwāl. In the north is a system of small elevations, known as the Chāndī Hills, which resemble in geological formation the Siwālik range in Dehra Dūn on the western bank of the Ganges. These hills are little more than rugged and barren rocks, except in the

valleys and on the lower slopes. They include an area of about 25 square miles. South of the hills and along the north-east border lies a broad level belt of forest varying from 2 to 10 miles in width, across which flow numerous streams from the hills in the neighbouring District of Garhwāl. Large clearances have been made in places and cultivation sometimes extends as far as the submontane road. This tract resembles the Bhābar in the adjacent District of Nainī Tāl, but the marshy *tarai* belt found in Nainī Tāl does not occur here. The rest of the District is an open upland plain crossed by river valleys. The largest river is the Ganges, which debouches on the plain near the north of the District, and is there a rapid stream flowing over boulders. Lower down its course is less rapid, its bed becomes wide, and the river is navigable from Nāgal. The first considerable affluent of the Ganges is the Mālin, which rises in the Garhwāl hills and flows across the north-west portion of the District. This river is celebrated in Sanskrit literature, and the scene of Kālidāsa's play of *Sakuntalā* is laid near its banks. It has also been identified with the Erīnesos mentioned by Megasthenes. The Khoh rises in the Garhwāl hills, east of the Mālin, and flows almost due south, joining the Rām-GANGA near the border of the District. The latter river crosses the Garhwāl border near the eastern corner of the District, and meanders across the eastern portion of the Nagīna *tahsīl*. Both the Khoh and Rāmgaṅgā are liable to sudden floods which subside as quickly as they form. Many smaller streams rising in the lower hills join these large rivers after a short course.

The forests of Bijnor will be described later. The rest Botany. of the District presents no peculiarities in its flora. Fine groves of mango trees are found in every part. The river valleys as well as the forest glades produce grasses which are used for thatching, for basket work, for matting, and for making rope and twine. The wild hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) grows abundantly and the leaves are collected and, when dry, are known as *bhang*, which is used for preparing a refreshing drink.

Nearly the whole of the District is situated on the Gangetic alluvium, with a *bhābar* zone of coarse gravels along the

north-east borders. The Chāndī Hills are composed of upper tertiary rocks, all in a rapid state of decay by weathering. These rocks comprise, towards the plains, a gentle normal anticlinal arch in middle Siwālik soft sand rock, which is very micaceous. North-east lies the southern limit of a synclinal trough in upper Siwālik conglomerates.*

Fauna.

Tigers and other carnivora were formerly common in the forests, together with *chital* (*Axis maculatus*) and some *sāmbhar* (*Rusa aristotelis*). The deer have, however, been almost exterminated and the carnivora have consequently retired further into the hills. An occasional tiger strays down, and leopards are still met with in ravine tracts. Black-buck are common and a few hog-deer and wild pig survive along the Rāmgangā and Ganges. Four-horned deer and barking-deer are occasionally met with in the forests. There are some hyænas, and the lynx is not altogether unknown. Wild elephants come down from the hills during the rains. The chief game birds are duck, snipe, pea-fowl, black partridges, jungle-fowl, quail and sandgrouse.

Climate and rainfall.

Its proximity to the Himālayas renders the climate of Bijnor cool and pleasant, while the abundance of drainage channels prevents the District from being as unhealthy as other places near the foot of the mountains. The average rainfall is about 44 inches, varying from 38 near the Ganges to 47 in the north of the District. Between 1864 and 1898 the variations from the average fall did not exceed 25 per cent. in 27 years, while in four years it was in excess, and there were four years of considerable deficit.

History.

Legend ascribes the foundation of Bijnor town to the mythical king Ben or Vena, who is familiar in tradition from the Punjab to Bihār. In the 7th century the Chinese pilgrim visited a kingdom, the capital of which has been identified with MANDAWAR. The early history of Muhammadan rule is obscure, but raids by the Mughals are referred to. In 1399 Timūr visited the District, committing his usual atrocities, massacred

* R. D. Oldham, *Geology of part of the Gangasulan pargana*, *Rec. Geol. Surv. of India*, XVII, part 4; and C. S. Middlemiss, *Physical Geology of the Sub-Himālaya of Garhwāl and Kumaun*, *Mem. Geol. Surv. of India*, XXIV, part 2,

a large number of the inhabitants, and fought several pitched battles. . Thence he marched to Hardwār, returning to the Doāb. No more is heard of Bijnor till the time of Akbar, when it formed part of the *sarkār* of Sambhal in the *sūbah* of Delhi. During the most prosperous age of the Delhi empire, the District shared in the general freedom from historical incidents; though in 1566 and again in 1587 peace was disturbed by ambitious *jāgīrdārs* or by rebels fleeing from other parts of India. As the power of the Mughals relaxed, the Rohilla Pathāns began to assert independence, under Ali Muhammad. Although this chieftain had managed to annex the rest of ROHILKHAND by 1740, his first acquisitions in the Bijnor District seem to have been made in 1748, after his return from exile, while his friend, Dundo Khān, acquired another tract about the same time. The remainder of the District was rapidly acquired, and before his death in 1749 Ali Muhammad made a grant of the northern portion to Najib Khān, who was to become a great leader. In the forests on the border of the District lies a strong fort, called Lāl Dhāng, which often proved a valuable refuge in the struggles between the Rohillas and the Nawābs of Oudh. Here in 1752, after a trying siege, the Rohillas gave a bond to the Marāthās, as the price of release, which was afterwards made the excuse for further invasions. Najib Khān married Dundo Khān's daughter, and gradually extending his influence west of the Ganges, and at Delhi, obtained the title of Najib-ud-daula and in 1757 became paymaster of the imperial army. His success laid him open to the attacks of jealous rivals, and the infamous Wazīr Ghāzī-ud-dīn called in the Marāthās, who besieged Najib-ud-daula in the fort of Shukartār on the west bank of the Ganges, but retreated on the approach of the Rohillas. After Pānīpat, where Najib-ud-daula distinguished himself, he became Wazīr, and filled the highest post in the kingdom, with credit to himself and benefit to the state. After his death in 1770 his son, Zābita Khān, was defeated by the Marāthās, who now rode wild over Rohilkhand, and a few years later, in 1774, the Rohilla power east of the Ganges was crushed, and the final treaty by which the territory was incorporated in Oudh was concluded at Lāl Dhāng. The District was cedēd to the British by the Nawāb of Oudh in 1801, and four years later Amīr Khān, the Pindāri, rode

through it like a whirlwind, recalling the raid of Timūr 400 years before. The District then remained quiet until the mutiny of 1857.

News of the Meerut outbreak reached Bijnor on May 13th. The Roorkee sappers mutinied and arrived at Bijnor on the 19th, but they passed on without creating any disturbance, and the District remained quiet till the 1st of June. On that date the Nawāb of Najībābād, a grandson of Zābita Khān, appeared at Bijnor with 200 armed Pathāns. On the 8th, after the outbreaks at Bareilly and Morābābād, the European officers quitted Bijnor, and reached Roorkee on the 11th. The Nawāb at once proclaimed himself as ruler, and remained in power till the 6th August, when the Hindus of the District rose against the Musalmān authority and defeated him for the time. On the 24th, the Muhammadans returned in force and drove out the Hindus. The latter attacked their conquerors again on the 18th September, but without success, and the Nawāb ruled unopposed until the 17th April, 1858. Our troops then crossed the Ganges, and utterly defeated the rebels at Nagina on the 21st. British authority was immediately re-established, and has not since been disturbed.

Archæo-
logy.

The forests in the north of the District contain many ancient ruins and mounds which have not been fully explored; but Buddhist remains have been unearthed in places. At NAJIBABAD, the tomb of Najib Khān, the founder of the town, and a few remains of other buildings are the chief memorials of Muhammadan rule.

The
people.

The District contains 16 towns and 2,132 villages. The village sites still preserve the old compact appearance, which was the result of the unsettled times, when men built their houses close together for protection, and there are few outlying hamlets. Population fluctuates considerably, and during the last 30 years has been: 1872, 737,153; 1881, 721,450; 1891, 794,070; and 1901, 779,951. The variations largely depend on the rainfall, excessive rain causing land to fall out of cultivation. There are 4 *tahsils*, BIJNOR, NAJIBABAD, NAGINA, and DHAMPUR, the headquarters of each being at a place of the same name. The chief towns are the municipalities of NAGINA, NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR, the District headquarters, CHANDPUR, and DHAMPUR.

The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Bijnor ...	453	6	572	203,972	422	+ 1.9	5,219
Najibabad ...	390	2	422	153,896	353	- 1.9	3,558
Nagina ...	453	2	464	155,898	340	- 10.7	2,810
Dhampur ...	453	6	674	265,185	578	+ 4.2	4,837
District Total ...	1,791	16	2,132	779,951	435	- 1.7	16,450

Hindus include 64 per cent. of the total, Musalmāns 35 per cent., and there are 5,730 Aryās, a larger number than in any District in the United Provinces, except Bulandshahr. The density of population is almost the same as the Provincial average. Between 1891 and 1901 the District suffered both from excessive rain and drought. Almost the whole population speaks Western Hindī, the prevailing dialect being Hindustāni.

Chamārs (leather-dressers and cultivators; 118,000) are the most numerous of the Hindu castes and include nearly 25 per cent. of the total Hindu population. Rājputs number 72,000, but 61,000 of these are so-called Chauhāns who intermarry among themselves and are thus not real Rājputs. Jāts (agriculturists; 55,000), Tagās (agriculturists; 8,000), and Sainīs (cultivators; 20,000), are chiefly found in the west of the United Provinces. Brāhmans only number 26,000. A caste peculiar to the District is that of the Ramaiyās or pedlars with 2,200 members. Among Muhammadans are found Shaikhs, 59,000, Julāhās (weavers; 57,000), and Telis (oil-pressors; 15,000). The Jhojhās, 6,000, are not found east of Bijnor. Agriculture supports only 47 per cent. of the population, while personal services support 8 per cent., general labour 8 per cent., and cotton weaving 6 per cent. Chauhāns, Baniās, Jāts, Tagās, and

Castes and occupations.

Shaikhs are the largest landholders, and Jāts, Chauhāns, Shaikhs, Rawās, and Sainīs the chief cultivators.

Christian
Missions.

Out of 1,853 native Christians in 1901, 1,824 were Methodists. The American Methodist Mission has laboured here since 1859, and has several branches in the District.

General
agricul-
tural
condi-
tions.

Most of the District is included in the uplands, which are divided into three portions. The western tract, near the Ganges, consists of low sandy ridges, the space between which is occupied by a fair loam; but facilities for irrigation are not good. East of this tract the central portion of the District forms the lowlying valley of the Bān, Gāngan and Karula rivers. This is decidedly more fertile, and opportunities for irrigation are better than in the western tract. Another elevated watershed lies further east, dividing the central portion from the Khoh and Rāmgangā rivers, and is sandy, but more fertile than the western tract. East of the Rāmgangā lies an area the soil of which is moist and fertile, but the deadly climate makes cultivation fluctuate. As in most Districts where Jāts are found, equal care is devoted to all good land, instead of the lands near village sites receiving most of the manure available.

Chief
agricul-
tural
statistics
and
principal
crops.

The tenures are those usually found in the United Provinces. There are 4,348 *zamīndāri mahāls*, 35 *pattidāri*, and 369 *bhaiyāchārā*, the local terms for the last being *lānādāri*. The principal statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 in square miles are—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Bijnor	483	328	8	53
Najibābād	396	188	7	66
Nagīna	453	197	14	148
Dhāmpur	459	320	39	51
Total	1,791	1,033	68	318

The chief food crops, with their areas in square miles in 1903-04 are: rice (221), wheat (276), barley (115), *bājra* (120),

and gram (98). Sugarcane is the most important of the other crops and covered 105 square miles. Cotton and oilseeds are also largely grown.

Cultivation has not extended within the last 40 years; but the area sown with the more valuable crops such as rice, sugarcane, and wheat has increased, the area double cropped is rising, and a better variety of wheat has been introduced. Loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are not taken to any large extent, and only amounted to Rs. 77,000 between 1890 and 1903, of which Rs. 40,000 were advanced in 1896-97.

The ordinary breed of cattle is inferior; but the forests provide ample grazing for cattle from other Districts. An attempt has been made to improve the breed of horses, and two Government stallions are kept in the District. Mule-breeding has become popular, and several donkey stallions are maintained. The sheep are of the ordinary inferior type.

Bijnor is remarkable for the small extent to which it is irrigated by artificial means. Canals supplied 26 square miles in 1903-04, wells 33, and other sources 9. The canals are small works, those drawn from the Khoh and Gāngan rivers being maintained by Government; while a third, which is drawn from the Mālin, is a private enterprise. Some of the rivers are used directly for irrigation, especially in years of drought. Masonry wells are practically never used for field irrigation, and water is generally obtained, where required, from shallow temporary wells, from which it is raised in a pot by a lever.

Three portions of the forest land in the District are reserved under the Forest Act. The Chāndī forest of 60 square miles includes the hills in the north of the District, some islands in the Ganges and part of the plains, and is part of the Ganges division of the School Circle. In the northern half *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) is well established; but the southern portions are more open. The forest supplies bamboos and other minor products to Hardwār, and the annual income varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. The Rehar forest is situated in the south-east of the District and belongs to the Garhwāl forest division. Its area is 26 square miles, and *sāl* and other timber, fuel, and grass are supplied to inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the

annual income varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,000. The Amsot and Mohanwālī reserves are managed by the Collector, and include an area of 8 square miles.

Minerals.

Kankar or nodular limestone is extremely rare, and is generally imported from the Morādābād District. Lime is made from the limestone found in the Chāndī Hills.

**Arts and
Manufac-
tures.**

The chief industry of the District is the manufacture of raw and refined sugar, which are largely exported. Coarse cloth is woven in many parts, and in a few towns a finer material is produced. There are small local industries at several places, such as the manufacture of Brāhmanical threads (*janeo*) at Bijnor, papier-mâché at Mandāwar, carved ebony, glassware, and ropes at Nagīna, and ironwork at Dhāmpur.

**Com-
merce.**

Sugar and forest produce are the chief exports, while *gram* and other grain, salt, piece-goods, and metals are imported. The grain and salt come chiefly from the Punjab. The trade of western Kumaun largely passes through the District from Kotdwāra at the foot of the hills. The chief commercial centres are the towns of Seohārā, Dhāmpur, Nagīna, and Najīb-ābād on the railway. Before the latter was opened, sugar was exported by road to Meerut or Muzaffarnagar; but the railway now takes about four-fifths of the total exports.

**Communi-
cations.**

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the centre of the District, with a branch from Najīb-ābād to Kotdwāra at the foot of the Himālayas in Garhwāl District. A line from Gajraula on the Morādābād-Ghāziābād Railway to Chāndpur in the south of the District has been surveyed. Communications are very defective. Only 39 miles of road are metalled, while 553 miles are unmetalled. The whole of the former and 17 miles of the latter are maintained by the Public Works department; but the cost of repairs is met almost entirely from local funds. The metalled roads radiate from Bijnor to the railway at Nagīna, and to the Ganges on the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar roads. The tracts most in need of improved roads are the northern Ganges *khādar* and the area north-east of the railway. Avenues are maintained on 95 miles.

Famine.

Generally speaking, Bijnor has suffered comparatively little from the effects of drought. The natural moistness of the

soil and the rarity of a complete failure of the rains, due to the proximity of the hills, combine to save a crop in most years, while the profits from sugarcane have been fairly constant. The dependence for food grains on other tracts is the most serious factor in prolonged drought. In 1803-04 famine was severely felt; but Bijnor escaped distress in later years till 1837-38, when Rs. 91,000 of the revenue demand were remitted. Famine attacked the District in 1860-61 and Rs. 32,000 were spent on relief, and in 1868-69 the expenditure was 1·8 lakhs. In 1878 the number on relief works rose to over 22,000. Bijnor again escaped lightly in 1896-97, when relief works were opened, but did not attract considerable numbers.

The Collector is assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service (when available) and two Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each of the four *tahsils*. District staff.

There are two regular District Munsiffs, and village Munsiffs have recently been appointed. The District is included in the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Morādābād, criminal work being usually disposed of by the Additional Judge. Crime is not heavy, and the District is not remarkable for any particular variety. Female infanticide was formerly suspected in the case of the Jāts, and in 1901 as many as 1,881 persons were still registered and under surveillance. Civil Justice and Crime.

The District was acquired by cession in 1801 and formed the northern sub-division of the new District of Morādābād. In 1817 it was constituted a separate charge with headquarters at Nagina, and in 1824 Bijnor became the capital. The early settlements were for short periods and were based on rough statements of area and probable outturn and on a consideration of previous collections. Up to 1822 the system of administration was one of farming; but in that year proprietary rights were first recognised. A rough survey was commenced about 1827, and the first regular settlement on modern principles was made under Regulation IX of 1833 between 1834 and 1839. It was preceded by a regular survey and was carried out in the usual method, by ascertaining standard rent and revenue rates. The revenue fixed amounted to 11·2 lakhs, and pressed much less lightly than the earlier settlements. Another revision took Land revenue administration.

place between 1863 and 1874, and a revenue of 11·8 lakhs was assessed. The last resettlement of the District was made between 1893 and 1898, but four *parganas* were settled in 1901-02. The revenue then fixed amounted to 14·5 lakhs or about 46 per cent. of the net assets. The incidence is a little more than a rupee an acre, but it varies from about 5 annas to slightly more than Rs. 2. Assessments of revenue in Bijnor have always been difficult, owing to the prevalence of grain rents. Cash rents are always taken on account of cane and cotton, but the produce of other crops is divided equally between the landlord and the tenant. Another custom exists by which for a short period, usually 3 to 5 years, the owner of a village agrees with the whole cultivating community to receive from them a lump sum in place of the cash rents and a share of produce. The latest revision of settlement was largely based on rent rates derived from these leases. The soil was classified and rates paid for different classes were ascertained. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue ...	...	12,29,	11,93,	16,07,	14,21,
Total revenue ...	...	13,87,	16,57,	21,59,	19,77,

There are 5 municipalities, NAGINA, NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR, CHANDPUR, and DHAMPUR, and 8 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the limits of these, local affairs are managed by the District board, which has an income and expenditure of about a lakh. In 1903-04 roads and buildings cost Rs. 69,000.

The District contains 20 police-stations, and the Superintendent of Police commands a force of 4 inspectors, 75 subordinate officers, and 308 constables, besides 210 municipal and town police, and 1,827 rural and road police. The District jail contained on an average 256 prisoners daily in 1903.

Few Districts in the United Provinces are so backward in regard to the literacy of their inhabitants as Bijnor. In 1901 only 2 per cent. (3·9 males and ·2 females) could read and write.

Local
self-
govern-
ment.

Police and
Jails.

Educa-
tion.

The number of public schools increased from 128 with 3,991 pupils in 1880-81 to 204 with 8,588 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 209 with 9,307 pupils, including 537 girls, besides 250 private schools with 3,768. Three of the schools are managed by Government and 107 by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 46,000 local funds contributed Rs. 35,000, and receipts from fees only amounted to Rs. 9,000. An attempt has been made by the Aryā Samāj to revive the old Hindu system of education and a *Gurukul* has been founded at Kāngri in the north of the District.

There are 10 hospitals and dispensaries which provide accommodation for 88 in-patients. 89,000 cases were treated in 1903, including 1,500 cases of in-patients, and 400 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,000, most of which was met from local funds. Hospitals
and
dispensaries.

About 26,800 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 34 per thousand of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities. Vaccination?

(*District Gazetteer*, 1879 [under revision]; F. J. Pert, *Settlement Report*, 1899.)

Bijnor Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Bijnor District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bijnor, Dārānagar, Mandāwar, Chāndpur, and Bāshta, and lying between 29° 1' and 29° 38' N. and 78° 0' and 78° 25' E., with an area of 483 square miles. Population increased from 200,039 in 1891 to 203,972 in 1901. There are 572 villages and 6 towns, the largest of which are BIJNOR, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 17,583, CHANDPUR (12,586), MANDAWAR (7,210), JHALU (6,444), and HALDAUR (5,628). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,96,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 422 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. The *tahsil* is bounded on the west by the Ganges, and the Mālin crosses its northern portion. Near the Ganges lies a rich alluvial tract, from which a gentle ascent leads to the sandy uplands. In 1903-04 the cultivated area was 328 square miles, of which only 8 were irrigated.

Najibābād Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Bijnor District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Najibābād, Khatpur, and Akbarābād, and lying between 29° 25' and 29° 58'

N. and $78^{\circ} 7'$ and $78^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 396 square miles. The Ganges forms the western boundary of this *tahsīl*. Population fell from 156,873 in 1891 to 153,896 in 1901. There are 422 villages and two towns, NAJIBABAD, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 19,568, and KIRATPUR (15,051). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,75,000 and for cesses 45,000. The density of population, 389 to the square mile, is much below the District average, and the *tahsīl* contains a considerable area of forest, besides a hilly tract which is uninhabited. The northern portion is scored with torrents which are dry for 8 months in the year, but scour deep ravines during the rains. Numerous other streams cross the rich alluvial plain which makes up the rest of the *tahsīl*, the chief being the Mālin. In 1903-04, 188 square miles were cultivated, of which 7 were irrigated. A small private canal from the Mālin supplies about one square mile; but the rivers are the chief source of irrigation.

Nagīna Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Bijnor District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Nagīna, Barhāpura, and Afzalgarh, and lying between $29^{\circ} 13'$ and $29^{\circ} 43'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 17'$ and $78^{\circ} 57'$ E., with an area of 453 square miles. Population fell from 183,147 in 1891 to 156,898, in 1901. There are 464 villages and two towns, NAGINA, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 21,412, and AFZALGARH (6,474). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,76,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 346 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District, and the *tahsīl* contains a considerable area of forest. It is crossed by several small streams and also by the RAMGANGA and its tributary the Khoh. The soil is rich and irrigation is provided in the Nagīna *pargana* by small canals from the Khoh and Gāngan; but the climate is not healthy, and the considerable decrease of population between 1891 and 1901 is chiefly due to the unfavourable seasons ending with the excessive rain of 1894. Cultivation also suffers from the depredations of wild animals. The cultivated area was 197 square miles in 1903-04, of which 14 were irrigated. Canals supply the greater part of the irrigated area.

Dhāmpur Tahsīl.—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Bijnor District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Dhāmpur, Seohārā, Nihtaur, and Būrhpur, and lying between $29^{\circ} 2'$ and

90° 25' N. and 78° 19' and 78° 41' E., with an area of 459 square miles. Population increased from 254,011 in 1891 to 265,185 in 1901. There are 674 villages and 6 towns, SHERKOT, population 14,999, NIHTAUR (11,740), SEOHARA (10,062), DHAMPUR (7,027), SAHASPUR (5,851), and TAJPUR (5,015). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,74,000 and for cesses Rs. 82,000. The density of population, 578 to the square mile, is the highest in the District, and the population increased at a greater rate between 1891 and 1901 than elsewhere. Several rivers cross the *tahsil* from north to south, the chief being the Gāngan, the Khoh, and the RAMGANGA. Dhāmpur lies in the central depression of the District and is fertile; but parts of it are liable to flooding, and sandy tracts are found in the east. In 1903-04, 320 square miles were cultivated, of which 39 were irrigated. Wells supply about half the irrigated area, and small canals from the Gāngan and Khoh about a third.

Afzalgarh.—Town in *tahsil* Nagīna, District Bijnor, situated in 29° 24' N. and 78° 41' E., 34 miles east of Bijnor. Population 6,474 (1901). The place was founded by one Afzal Khān about the middle of the 18th century. Afzalgarh lies low, and is very unhealthy owing to the dampness of the neighbourhood. The fort built by Afzal Khān was dismantled after the rebellion of 1857. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and has an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,100. Excellent cotton cloth is made here by Julāhās. The primary school contains 100 pupils.

Bijnor Town (Bijnaur).—Municipality and headquarters of District and *tahsil* of same name, United Provinces, situated in 29° 22' N. and 78° 8' E., on a metalled road 19 miles from Nagīna station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 17,583 (1901), of whom 9,429 are Musalmāns. According to tradition the town was founded by the mythical Rājā Ben or Vena. Its early history is, however, a blank until the time of Akbar, when Bijnor gave its name to a *mahāl* or *pargana*. In the 17th century it was the headquarters of the Jāts, who struggled long with the Musalmāns of the place. It became the headquarters of the District in 1824, and was occupied in the Mutiny by the rebel Nawāb of Najibābād. The town stands on undulating ground three miles east of the Ganges, and is well

paved and drained. Besides the District offices it contains male and female dispensaries, the District jail, and the headquarters of the American Methodist Mission in the District. Bijnor has been a municipality since 1866, and in the ten years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 17,000, chiefly from octroi Rs. 12,000, and the expenditure Rs. 16,000. The place is chiefly important as the headquarters of the District; but there is some trade in sugar, and the pocket-knives and Brāhmanical threads (*janco*) made here have some reputation. The District school contains 155 pupils, a middle school 282, a girls' school 48, and 8 aided schools 300 boys and 30 girls.

Chāndpur.—Municipality in *tahsīl* and District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 8' N. and 78° 16' E., 21 miles south of Bijnor town. A line from Chāndpur to Gajraula on the Morādābād-Ghāziābād branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been surveyed. Population 12,586 (1901). Chāndpur was the chief town of a *mahāl* or *pargana* under Akbar, but nothing more is known of its history. It was occupied by the Pindāris in 1805, and by Musalmān rebels in 1857. Up to 1894 it was the headquarters of a separate *tahsīl*. The town is well paved and drained, and presents a thriving appearance. It contains a dispensary and police-station, and has been a municipality since 1866. The average income and expenditure in 10 years ending 1901 have been Rs. 7,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 11,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 8,000, and the expenditure Rs. 11,000. The principal manufactures are of pipe-bowls and water-bottles of earthen-ware, and coarse cotton cloth. A middle school contains 200 pupils and 12 smaller schools about 530.

Dhāmpur Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 18' N. and 78° 31' E., on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 7,027 (1901). The first historical event connected with the town is the defeat of the imperial forces here by Dundee Khān, the Rohilla, about 1750. Dhāmpur was plundered by the Pindāris under Amīr Khān in 1805, and an attempt was made to loot the treasury during the Mutiny in 1857. The town is well built and thriving,

and contains the *tahsili*, a private dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Dhāmpur has been a municipality since 1866, and in the 10 years ending 1901, the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. The income in 1903-04 was Rs. 10,000, chiefly from octroi Rs. 6,000, and the expenditure Rs. 10,000. There is a considerable trade in iron and brass-ware, and locks, brass candlesticks, carriage ornaments, gongs, and badges are largely made. The *tahsili* school contains 160 pupils and the municipality manages 2 schools, and aids 7 others with 574 pupils.

Haldaur.—A town in *tahsil* and District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 17' N. and 78° 16' E., 12 miles south-east of Bijnor. Population 5,628 (1901). The place is said to have been founded by one Halda Singh, the reputed ancestor of the Chauhāns, to whom it now belongs. The head of the family suffered for his loyalty in 1857, and was rewarded with the title of Rājā. Haldaur contains a post-office and a handsome house, the residence of the Chauhān proprietor. A *panchayat* of sugar-refiners is held annually, which settles the price to be paid to cultivators for raw sugar, and the rate so fixed is accepted as a standard over the whole District. The primary school has 40 pupils and 2 aided schools have 94.

Jhālū.—Town in *tahsil* and District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 20' N. and 78° 14' E., 6 miles south-east of Bijnor. Population 6,444 (1901). Under Akbar it was the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana*, but is now a place of no importance. Jhālū is administered under Act XX of 1856, the annual income and expenditure being about Rs. 1,000. It contains a primary school with 113 pupils and 3 aided schools with 62 boys and 35 girls.

Kiratpur.—Town in Najibābād *tahsil*, District Bijnor, situated in 29° 30' N. and 78° 13' E., 10 miles north of Bijnor. Population 15,051 (1901). There are two divisions of the town, Kiratpur Khās and Basī. The former was founded in the 15th century during the reign of Bahlol Lodi, and the latter by Pathāns in the 18th century, who built a fort. The walls are still standing near the gateway and within is a handsome mosque. Kiratpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,600.

Trade is insignificant, but lacquered chairs and boxes are made. The District board school contains 112 pupils and 6 aided schools 216. The American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

Mandāwar.—Ancient town in *tahsīl* and District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in $29^{\circ} 29'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 8'$ E., 8 miles north of Bijnor. Population 7,210 (1901). It was identified by St. Martin and by General Cunningham with the Motipura visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the 7th century; but the identification rests entirely on its distance from various places and no excavations have been made.* According to tradition some Agarwāl Baniās settled here in the 12th century, when they found the place deserted. The town was captured by Tīmūr in 1399 and was the capital of a *mahāl* or *pargana* under Akbar. In 1805 it was pillaged by Amīr Khān, the Pindāri, and during the Mutiny it suffered at the hands of Jāt marauders. A mound half a mile square rises some 10 feet above the rest of the town, and contains large bricks. The Jāma Masjid stands on this, and was constructed from the materials of a Hindu temple. North-east of the town stands another large mound, and there are two tanks in the neighbourhood. Mandāwar is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,200. There is a small industry in papier-mâché, and boxes, pen-trays, paper-knives, etc., are made. A primary school contains 126 pupils and two aided schools have 85. The American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

Nagīna Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in $29^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 26'$ E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and at the terminus of a metalled road from Bijnor. This is the largest town in the District. Population 21,412 (1901), of whom 14,887 were Musalmāns.

The early history of the town is unknown, but it is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbarī as headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana*. During the rise of the Rohilla power in the middle of the 18th century a fort was built here. In 1805 the place was sacked by the Pindāris under Amīr Khān, and from 1817 to

* Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. I, p. 248.

1824 it was the headquarters of the newly-formed District called Northern Morādābād. During the Mutiny the town was the scene of several conflicts between rival parties, as well as of the final defeat of the rebels on the 21st April, 1858, which crushed out the revolt in Bijnor District. Nagīna is a large and busy place with good brick houses and paved streets, which drain into a tributary of the Khoh on the east and into the Karula on the west. It contains the old fort, now used as a *tahsīl*, a dispensary, *tahsīlī* school, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Nagīna has been a municipality since 1866. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure have been Rs. 12,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 18,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 15,000, and the expenditure Rs. 18,000. A market is held twice a week, when there is a considerable trade in sugar, rice, and cotton. Nagīna is celebrated for the excellent workmanship of its carved ebony wares, such as walking-sticks, trays, boxes, etc., which frequently are inlaid with ivory. Large quantities of small glass phials are blown here, and exported to Hardwār for the pilgrims who carry away Ganges water in them. In former days matchlocks were largely made, and some ironwork is still produced. Hempen sacking and ropes and lacquered goods are also made. The *tahsīlī* school contains 192 pupils, and the municipality aids 12 primary schools attended by 513 pupils.

Najibābād Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 37' N. and 78° 21' E., at the junction of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the branch to Kotdwāra in Garhwāl. Population 19,568 (1901). Najibābād was founded by Najib-ud-daula, paymaster and for a time Wazīr of the Mughal empire, who built a fine fort at Patthargarh, a mile to the east, in 1755. In 1772 the town was sacked by the Marāthās, and in 1774 it passed into the hands of the Nawāb of Oudh. In the Mutiny Mahmūd, great-grandson of Najib-ud-daula, revolted, and in 1858, when the place was recovered, the palace was destroyed. Najibābād is close to the forest and its climate is unhealthy; but the town is well drained into the Mālin. The principal relic of Pathān rule is the tomb of Najib-ud-daula; but a fine carved gateway still marks the site of the palace, now

occupied by the *tahsīl*. A spacious building called the Mubārak Bunyād, which was built at the close of the 18th century, is used as a rest-house. The fortress of Patthargarh, also known as Najafgarh, is in ruins. The stone used in its construction was taken from an ancient fort called Mordhaj some distance away. Najibābād contains a dispensary and police-station, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been administered as a municipality since 1866, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 15,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 25,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 20,000, and the expenditure Rs. 28,000. Najibābād is of considerable importance as a depôt for trade with the hills. Metal vessels, cloth, blankets, shoes, etc., are made here, and exported to Garhwāl, while there is a through trade in salt, sugar, grain, and timber. The town is also celebrated for its production of sweetmeats and small baskets, and in former days its matchlocks were well known. The *tahsīlī* school contains over 220 pupils and an English school about 100. A primary school and 11 aided schools contain about 350 pupils.

Nihtaur.—Town in *tahsīl* Dhāmpur, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 20' N. and 78° 24' E., 16 miles east of Bijnor. Population 11,740 (1901). The town has a mean appearance, most of the houses being made of mud, but there is a handsome old mosque, to which three modern domes have been added. A few years ago, a seditious organization was discovered here. It was known as the *Bāra Topī* or 'twelve hats,' and resembled the Sicilian secret societies. Nihtaur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,300. There is a little trade in dyeing, but the chief industry is sugar-refining. A middle school contains 160 pupils, and two aided schools 52 boys and 40 girls.

Sahaspur.—A town in *tahsīl* Dhāmpur, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 7' N. and 78° 37' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 5,851 (1901). It was the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana* in Akbar's time. The town is extremely dirty; and though most of its inhabitants are Musalmāns, it swarms with pigs. There is a fine *sarai* used by Hindu pilgrims on their way to Hardwār. The only industry

is the weaving of cotton cloth of good quality. The primary school has 50 pupils.

Seohārā (Siuhārā).—Town in *tahsil* Dhāmpur, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 13' N. and 78° 35' E., on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 10,062 (1901). The town contains a police-station and a handsome mosque, and also a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Seohārā is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,000. Its trade is of some importance. The primary school contains 63 pupils and 5 aided schools 182.

Sherkot.—Town in *tahsil* Dhāmpur, District Bijnor, United Provinces, situated in 29° 20' N. and 78° 35' E., 28 miles east of Bijnor. Population 14,999 (1901). The town was founded during the reign of Sher Shāh, and under Akbar it was the chief town of a *mahāl* or *pargana*. In 1805 it was sacked by Amīr Khān, the Pindāri, and in the Mutiny of 1857 it became the scene of struggles between loyal Hindus and rebel Musalmāns. Up to 1844 it was the headquarters of the *tahsil*, and a dispensary is maintained here. Sherkot is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 4,000. There is a considerable trade in sugar, and embroidered rugs are made. A middle school has 135 pupils, and 3 aided schools 42 boys and 65 girls.

Tājpur.—Town in *tahsil* Dhāmpur, District Bijnor, situated in 29° 10' N. and 78° 29' E., 27 miles south-east of Bijnor. Population 5,015 (1901). The town is chiefly noted as the residence of the leading Tagā family in the District, some members of which have embraced Christianity. The Tājpur estate was acquired in the 18th century and further extended in the 19th for services rendered to the newly-established British administration. In 1857 the *zamīndār* or *chaudhrī* of Tājpur remained loyal, and was rewarded by the title of Rājā and by remissions of revenue. The present Rājā lives in a fine house built after the European fashion, and is a member of the Provincial Legislative Council; Tājpur contains a dispensary maintained by the Rājā, a primary school with 79 pupils, and an aided girls' school with 32.

Boundaries,
configuration,
and river
system.

Budaun District (*Badāyūn*).—South-western District in the Bareilly Division, United Provinces, lying between $27^{\circ} 40'$ and $28^{\circ} 29'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 16'$ and $79^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 1,987 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Morādābād District; on the north-east by Rāmpur State and the Bareilly District; on the south-east by Shāhjahānpur; and on the south-west by the Ganges, which divides it from Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, and Farrukhābād Districts. The greater part of the District consists of a level plain crossed by numerous rivers, and much of it requires little irrigation with satisfactory rains. A high ridge of sand, rarely more than 4 or 5 miles broad, runs through the District from north-west to south-east, and once formed the old high bank of the Ganges. Between this and the present course of the river is a low tract of country traversed by a chain of swamps or *jhāls*, and by the river Mahāwa. The fertile plain north-east of the sandy ridge includes most of the remainder of the District and is watered by the Sot or Yār-i-Wafādār, a river which enters the Bisaulī *tahsīl* from Morādābād and flows diagonally across the District, piercing the sandy tract. Although the Mahāwa flows in a deep channel, it is liable to sudden floods, which do much damage, and it receives spill water from the Ganges. The Sot is fringed by ravines and seldom inundates its banks. In the north-east the RAMGANGA forms the District boundary for about 36 miles and is joined by the Aril.

Botany.

The District is well-wooded, and the whole of the rich upland tract is studded with beautiful mango groves. In the north of the Ganges *khādar* there is thick *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) jungle; and the north-east corner of the District still contains part of the celebrated *dhāk* jungle which formerly sheltered the rebellious Katehriyā Rājputs in their frequent contests with the Musalmān rulers of Delhi. On the sandy ridge vegetation is scanty and thatching grass and *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) spring up where cultivation is neglected.

Police
Jails

Geology.

The District consists entirely of Gangetic alluvium varying from pure sand to stiff clay. *Kankar* or calcareous limestone is found in places.

Education.

A tiger was killed in 1893 near the Ganges, but this is an extremely rare event. Antelope, wild hogs, and *nīlgai* (*Portax pictus*) are common, and wolves cause more damage to human

life than in any District of the United Provinces. Black partridge, quail, water-fowl, sandgrouse and hares abound, and florican are occasionally met with.

The climate of Budaun resembles that of other Districts in Rohilkhand, being somewhat cooler and moister than the adjacent portions of the Doāb, owing to the greater proximity of the hills. The average monthly temperature varies from 53° to 60° in January to 88° and 93° in May and June. Climate and temperature.

The average rainfall over the whole District is 34 inches, varying from more than 36 in the east to 31 in the west. Fluctuations in the annual fall are large, and in 1883 only 17 inches fell, while in 1874 the rainfall was nearly 56 inches. Rainfall.

Budaun owes its name, according to tradition, to one Buddh, an Ahar prince, who founded the city about the year 905 A.D. When the forces of Islām were beginning to spread eastwards into India, it was however held, as stated in an inscription found at Budaun, by the Rāthor, Lakhana Pāla, eleventh in descent from Chandra, the founder of the dynasty.* The half legendary hero, Saiyid Sālār, is said to have stayed for a time in Budaun; but authentic history commences with the victory of Kutab-ud-dīn Aibak in 1196, who slew the Rājā and sacked the city. Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh obtained the government of the new dependency which he exchanged in 1210 for the throne of Delhi. Under his successors, Budaun ranked as a place of great importance; and in 1236 gave a second emperor to Delhi in the person of Rukn-ud-dīn, whose handsome mosque, the Jāma Masjid Shamsī, still adorns the city in which he had been governor. During the 13th and 14th centuries the annals of Budaun are confined to the usual local insurrections and bloody repressions which form the staple of the Indian history before the advent of the Mughals. In 1415 Mahābat Khān, the governor, rose in rebellion, and the emperor, Khizr Khān, marched against him in vain. After a reign of eleven years' duration, the rebellious vassal was compelled in 1426 to surrender to Mubārak Shāh, Khizr Khān's successor. Alam Shāh, last of the Saiyids, retired to the city in 1450, and during his stay his Wazīr joined with Bahlol Lodi in depriving him of all his dominions, except Budaun, which he was permitted to History.

retain until his death in 1479. His son-in-law, Husain Shāh of Jaunpur, then took possession of the District; but Bahlol Lodi soon compelled the intruder to restore it to the Delhi empire. After the establishment of the Mughal power, Humāyūn appointed governors of Sambhal and Budaun; but they disagreed, and the Sambhal governor, having taken Budaun by siege, put his rival to death. Under the administrative organization of Akbar, Budaun was formed in 1556 into a *sarkār* of *Sūbah* Delhi, which was granted as a *sief* to Kāsim Ali Khān. In Shāh Jahān's time the seat of government was removed to Bareilly. The rise of the Rohilla power, which centred in the latter town, accelerated the decline of Budaun. In 1719, during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Muhammad Khān Bangash annexed the south-eastern portion of the District, including the city, to Farrukhābād, while the Rohillas, under Ali Muhammad, subsequently seized upon the remainder. In 1754, however, the Rohillas recovered the *parganas* which had been united to Farrukhābād. Budaun fell, with the rest of Rohilkhand, into the power of the Nawāb of Oudh in 1774, and was ceded to the British with other territory in 1801. Shortly afterwards a revolt took place, which was speedily repressed, and the Mutiny of 1857 alone breaks in upon the peaceful course of civil administration. News of the outbreak at Meerut reached Budaun on 15th May. A fortnight later the treasury guard mutinied, plundered the treasury, and broke open the jail. The civil officers then found themselves compelled to leave for Fatehgarh. On the 2nd of June the Bareilly mutineers marched in, and on the 17th Abdur Rahīm Khān assumed the government of the District. As usual, disturbances broke out between the Hindus and the Musalmān leaders; and in July and August the Muhammadans fought two regular battles with the Thākurs, whom they completely defeated. At the end of August several European fugitives crossed the Ganges into the District and were protected at Dātāganj by the landholders. After the fall of Walīdād Khān's fort at Mālāgarh in Bulandshahr, that rebel chieftain passed into Budaun in October, but found it advisable to proceed to Fatehgarh. On the 5th of November the Musalmāns defeated the Ahars at Gunnaur, and took possession of that *tahsīl*, hitherto held by our police. Towards the close of January 1858 the rebels,

under Niyāz Muhammad, marched against Fatchgarh, but were met by Sir Hopo Grant's force at Shamsābād and utterly dispersed. Niyāz Muhammad then returned to Budaun. On the 27th of April General Penny's force defeated the rebels at Kakrālā, though the General himself was killed in the action; while Major Gordon fell upon them in the north, near Bisauli. Their leaders fled to Bareilly, and managers were at once appointed to the various *parganas* on behalf of the British Government. By the 12th of May Budaun came once more into our hands, though Tantiā Topī, with his fugitive army, afterwards crossed this portion of Rohilkhand into Oudh on the 27th. Brigadier Coke's column entered the District on the 3rd of June, and Colonel Wilkinson's column from Bareilly on the 8th. Order was then permanently restored and has not since been menaced.

The principal archaeological remains are at BUDAUN, where a series of tombs, mosques, and other religious buildings remain to mark the former importance of the place. Archæology.

The District contains 11 towns and 1,807 villages. Owing to unfavourable seasons the population fell considerably between 1872 and 1881, but has risen since: 1872, 934,670; 1881, 906,451; 1891, 925,982; and 1901, 1,025,753. There are 5 *tahsils*, GUNNAUR, BISAULI, SAHASWAN, BUDAUN, and DATAGANJ, the headquarters of each being at a place of the same name. The chief towns are the municipalities of BUDAUN, SAHASWAN, ILIYANJ, and the notified area of BILSI. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gunnaur	370	1	313	162,291	439	+ 22.1	1,671
Bisauli	360	3	350	211,507	588	+ 13.1	2,538
Sahaswan	454	2	352	193,628	426	+ 3	2,813
Budaun	385	2	377	243,141	632	+ 6.8	6,938
Dataganj	418	3	385	215,186	515	+ 8.9	2,824
District Total	1,987	11	1,807	1,025,753	516	+ 10.7	16,784

Hindus include 83 per cent. of the total and Musalmāns 16 per cent. There are 6,116 Christians, chiefly natives. Between 1891 and 1901 the District was prosperous owing to favourable agricultural conditions, and the increase in population was remarkably large. Almost the whole population speaks Western Hindī, the principal dialect being Braj.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

Ahars are the most numerous Hindu caste and include 144,000 or about 16 per cent. of the total Hindus. They are a hardy independent caste, allied to the Ahīrs, living by agriculture, and are only found in Rohilkhand and a few Districts adjoining. The other important Hindu castes are the Chamārs (leather-dressers and cultivators; 134,000), Muraos (cultivators; 86,000), Rājputs (62,000), Brāhmans (61,000), and Kahārs (servants and cultivators; 47,000). The chief Muhammadan tribes are the Pathāns, 29,000; Shaikhs, 23,000; and Julāhās (weavers), 20,000. Agriculture supports more than 67 per cent. of the population—a high proportion, while personal services support 5 per cent., general labour 5 per cent., and cotton weaving 3 per cent. Rājputs, Shaikhs, and Ahars are the principal land owners. Muraos and the few Jāts in the District are the best cultivators.

Christian
Missions.

The American Methodist Mission opened work in this District in 1859, and has recently been very successful in making converts. Of the 6,080 native Christians in the District in 1901, 5,972 were Methodists.

General
agri-
cultural
con-
ditions.

The fertile plain which includes most of the District is called Katehr and is well cultivated. With good rains, it does not need irrigation, but if necessary temporary wells can be dug at small cost. Wheat and *jowār* are the principal crops, and sugarcane and rice are grown in moderation. South-west of this lies the sandy ridge of *bhūr*, which is rendered infertile by excessive rain and in which wells cannot be made. After cultivation in favourable seasons for 2 or 3 years a fallow period of 5 to 10 years is required. The *bhūr* chiefly produces barley and *bājra*. The Ganges *khādar* is generally liable to inundations and to injury from wild animals. Wheat is grown where possible, and fine crops of barley and peas are obtained in good years. Rice is grown largely in the north-east of the District near the Rāmgaṅgā and in the south-east near the Sot.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found, Chief 2,984 *mahāls* being held *samīndāri*, 1,355 *pattidāri*, and 69 *bhaiyāchārā*. Large estates are few in number. The principal agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles:—

Tahsil.			Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Gunnaur	...	...	370	246	40	70
Bisauli	...	...	360	322	69	10
Sahaswān	...	...	454	338	54	49
Badaun	...	...	385	341	65	49
Dātāganj	...	...	418	311	64	63
Total			1,987	1,558	292	239

The chief food crops are wheat and *bājra*, which covered 583 and 373 square miles respectively, in the same year, or 37 and 24 per cent. of the net area cropped. Barley, *jowār*, maize, *gram*, and rice each cover from 6 to 9 per cent. of the total. The area under cotton is decreasing, but still amounts to about 26 square miles; sugar covers 23, and opium 59. Indigo has almost died out.

The great feature of the agriculture of the District is the increase in the area double-cropped, which rose in 30 years from 2 per cent. of the total to 21. In the *khādar* maize is increasing in popularity as it rises above floods before the other autumn crops, and sugarcane is also being more largely sown. The area under wheat and barley is increasing. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are rarely taken except in unfavourable seasons. Out of 1·3 lakhs advanced from 1890 to 1904 nearly Rs. 72,000 were lent in 1896-97.

Stud bulls were at one time stationed in the District; but none is kept now, and the ordinary breed is inferior. Horse-breeding is more popular, and 6 stallions are maintained by Government. Sheep and goats are of the ordinary poor type, and the best animals are imported from Rājputāna.

Irrigation.

Wells are the chief source of irrigation and in 1903-04 supplied 194 square miles, while tanks supplied 64 and rivers 27. Masonry wells are only used for this purpose in the north of the District, where the spring level is low. Elsewhere temporary wells are made, lasting for a single harvest. A system of private canals, irrigating about 1,000 acres of rice, has been made in the south-east of the District, where the Sot cuts through the *bhūr* and enters the *khādar*, and another rough system exists on the Aril. The Mahāwa is not used for irrigation, but the Sot supplies a small area in dry years.

Minerals.

Kankar or nodular limestone is the chief mineral product. Lime is occasionally made from this, but more commonly from a kind of calcareous marl.

Arts and Manufactures.

The chief manufacturing industry is that of sugar-refining. Indigo was formerly made largely, but very little is prepared now. The cloth-weaving, carpentry, brass-work, and pottery of the District are of an ordinary type and low standard; a little papier-mâché work is turned out at Budaun.

Commerce.

Owing to the poorness of communications, the District has been left behind in the general growth of trade. BILSI, once the second largest mart for grain in this part of Rohilkhand, is now of small account; and SAHASWAN, another centre in the days before railways changed the direction of commerce, has no trade at all. Agricultural produce, chiefly grain and sugar, is exported but with difficulty. The imports include cloth, salt, and metals. A large fair is held annually at KAKORA, which is attended by 150,000 people.

Railways and Roads.

The branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly and Aligarh cuts through two portions of the north of the District. A narrow-gauge line from Bareilly through Budaun is now (1905) under construction, and will cross the Ganges and join the Cawnpore-Achhnerā Railway at Soron in the Etah District.

A good deal has been done in recent years to improve the roads in the District, which contains 120 miles of metalled and 445 of unmetalled roads. The former are maintained by the Public Works department; but the cost of all but 33 miles is met from local funds. There are avenues on 126 miles of road. The chief roads are that leading from Bareilly to Hāthras and

Muttra, which passes through Budaun, and a road from Budaun to Aonla railway station. Feeder roads to other stations have been made and internal communications improved; but the south and east of the District are still backward.

A native historian records a famine in 1761, during which Famine. large numbers of people died and many emigrated. In 1803-04, soon after the commencement of British rule, the harvest failed and many farmers absconded. In the great famine of 1837-38 Budaun suffered the extreme of misery: thousands died of starvation, grain rose to unattainable prices, and the police found themselves powerless for the preservation of order. The scarcity of 1860-61 was less serious; but relief works were opened and remissions made, and similar measures were required in 1868-69. In 1877 a deficiency in the rainfall caused some distress; but timely rain in October gave relief. The famine of 1896-97 did not effect Budaun appreciably.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian District staff. Civil Service (when available) and by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*, and an officer of the Opium department resides at Budaun.

There are 4 regular Munsiffs, and the District is included Civil Justice and Crime. in the Civil Judgeship of Shāhjahānpur and in the Sessions Judgeship of Morādābād. Sessions cases are tried by the Additional Judge of that District. Budaun holds a bad reputation for violent crimes and for dacoity. Female infanticide was formerly strongly suspected, and entailed the maintenance of a special police; but in 1904 only 1,141 names remained on the register of persons proclaimed under the Act.

The area now forming the District was, at the cession in Land Revenue administration. 1801, included in the Morādābād District. Various changes were made, and in 1823 a District of Sahaswān was formed, which also included parts of the present Districts of Etah and Aligarh. By 1845 the District had assumed its present shape. The early settlements were for short periods, and were based on the previous demand or on a system of competition. Rights in land were very lightly prized and were freely transferred. Operations under the improved system, laid down by Regulation VII of 1822, commenced with estates which were being

directly managed by the Collector owing to the resignation of proprietors or the failure to find purchasers at sales. The first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was made between 1834 and 1838. It was preceded by a survey, and rights were completely recorded. The land was valued as the basis of the assessment and a demand of 9 lakhs was fixed. The next revision took place between 1864 and 1870, on the usual lines. Soils were classified and the rent paid for each class of land carefully ascertained. A rate, usually in excess of this, was assumed as the basis of assessment, and applied village by village, with modifications where necessary. The revenue was raised from 9·3 to 10·3 lakhs, and the new assessment was found later to have been very light. The latest revision was carried out between 1893 and 1898. In this, the assessment was made on the recorded rentals, which were found to be, on the whole, reliable. Land was again classified into circles according to the quality of its soil, and rates for each class were ascertained by analysis of the rents actually paid for different kinds of holdings. These rates were used in checking and correcting the recorded rent-rolls. In assessing, the revenue was fixed at less than half the accepted assets in cases where there was reason to believe that these could not be collected over a series of years. The new revenue is 13·2 lakhs, which represented 46·3 per cent. of the assets. The incidence of revenue is a little more than a rupee an acre, varying from 11 annas to about R. 1·6. Receipts from land revenue and from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	..	..	10,36,	10,37,	12,78,	13,29,
Total revenue	..	..	12,05,	14,91,	18,74,	19,39,

Local
self-
govern-
ment.

There are 3 municipalities: BUDAUN, SAHASWAN, and UJHANI, besides one notified area, BILSI, and 7 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Outside of these the local affairs of the District are managed by the District board, which had an income and expenditure of 1·2 lakhs in 1903-04. Roads and buildings cost Rs. 55,000 in the same year.

Budaun contains 18 police-stations, and the District Super-^{Police and}intendent of Police commands a force of 3 inspectors, 97 ^{Jails.} subordinate officers, and 360 constables, besides 98 municipal and town police and 2,045 rural and road police. The District jail contained, on the average, 317 convicts daily in 1903.

This is the most backward District in the United Provinces ^{Educational.} as regards the literacy of its population, of whom only 1·6 (2·8 males and ·2 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public institutions rose from 160 in 1880-81 with 4,686 pupils, to 171 with 7,002 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 168 public schools with 7,909 pupils, of whom 802 were females, and also 211 private schools with 2,199 pupils. Two of the public schools were managed by Government and 165 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure in the same year was Rs. 43,000, of which Rs. 35,000 came from local funds and Rs. 8,000 from fees.

There are 10 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation ^{Hospital and dispensaries.} for 113 in-patients. In 1903, 108,000 cases were treated, of which 1,500 were those of in-patients, and 3,500 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 19,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 34,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in ^{Vaccination.} 1903-04, representing a proportion of 33 per thousand of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

[*District Gazetteer*, 1879 (under revision); J. S. Meston, *Settlement Report*, 1901.]

Gunnaur Tahsil.—North-western *tahsil* of Budaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Asadpur and Rājpurā, and lying between 28° 6' and 28° 29' N. and 78° 16' and 78° 39' E., with an area of 370 square miles. Population increased from 126,440 in 1891 to 162,291 in 1901. There are 313 villages and only one town, GUNNAUR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 6,844. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,16,000 and for cesses Rs. 26,000. The density of population, 439 to the square mile, is low for this District, in spite of the rate of increase between 1891 and 1901 being higher than in any other *tahsil*. Gunnaur lies almost entirely in the Gauges *khādar*, the high sandy tract of the Budaun District only crossing the south-east corner. It is thus liable to floods and

benefits by comparatively dry seasons. A considerable area is still occupied by jungle. In 1903-04, 246 square miles were cultivated, of which 40 were irrigated. Wells are the chief source of irrigation.

Bisaulī Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Budaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bisaulī, Islām-nagar, and Satāsī, and lying between $28^{\circ} 8'$ and $28^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 32'$ and $79^{\circ} 8'$ E., with an area of 360 square miles. Population increased from 183,716 in 1891 to 211,507 in 1901. There are 350 villages and 3 towns, the largest being ISLAMNAGAR, population 6,367, and BISAULI, the *tahsīl* headquarters (5,323). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,18,000 and for cesses Rs. 38,000. The density of population, 588 to the square mile, is considerably higher than the District average and Bisaulī is one of the most prosperous *tahsīls* in Budaun. It lies almost entirely in the fertile Katehr tract and is watered by the Sot and Aril rivers, which are used for irrigation. There are also numerous small lakes or *jhīls* which can be used for the same purpose. In 1903-04, 322 square miles were cultivated, of which 69 were irrigated. In that year wells supplied 90 per cent. of the total irrigated area.

Sahaswān Tahsīl.—A *tahsīl* of Budaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Sahaswān and Kot, and lying between $27^{\circ} 57'$ and $28^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 30'$ and $79^{\circ} 4'$ E., with an area of 454 square miles. Population increased very slightly, from 193,070 in 1891 to 193,628 in 1901. There are 382 villages and two towns, SAHASWAN, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 18,004, and BILSI (6,035). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,33,000 and for cesses Rs. 29,000. The density of population, 426 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Sahaswān contains a fertile stretch of rich upland soil watered by the Sot river, in the tract known as Katehr, but this is largely occupied by impoverished and quarrelsome Rājputs who are not likely to improve it, and it also suffers from defective drainage. South of the Katehr a large area is occupied by a sandy ridge, 4 or 5 miles wide, which is poor in quality, and beneath this the *khādar* stretches away to the Ganges, which forms the south-western boundary. The *khādar* is crossed by the Mahāwa, which is gradually scouring

out a larger bed, and in years of heavy rainfall brings down disastrous floods, increased by the spill water from the Ganges. Portions of the *khādar* are extremely fertile, but the tract is liable to great vicissitudes. In 1903-04, 338 square miles were cultivated, of which 54 were irrigated. Wells supply most of the irrigated area.

Budaun Tahsil.—The headquarters *tahsil* of Budaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Budaun and Ujhāni, and lying between 27° 50' and 28° 12' N. and 78° 48' and 79° 19' E., with an area of 385 square miles. Population increased from 226,673 in 1891 to 243,141 in 1901. There are 377 villages and two towns, BUDAUN, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 39,031, and UJHANI (7,917). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,78,000 and for cesses Rs. 39,000. The density of population, 632 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. A large portion of the *tahsil* is situated in the fertile Katehr tract, and is watered by the Sot. In the north-east this slopes to the valley of the Aril, and still contains portions of the famous forest which surrounded Aonla in Bareilly District. South-west of the Katehr lies a high ridge of sandy land, 3 or 4 miles wide, from which a stretch of precarious alluvial *khādar* reaches to the Ganges on the south-west border. In 1903-04, 341 square miles were cultivated, of which 65 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area.

Dātāganj.—Easternmost *tahsil* of Budaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Salempur and Uschat, and lying between 27° 40' and 28° 11' N. and 79° 6' and 79° 31' E., with an area of 418 square miles. Population increased from 196,083 in 1891 to 215,186 in 1901. There are 385 villages and 3 towns, the largest being ALAPUR, population 6,327 and KAKRALA (5,954). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,85,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 515 to the square mile, is almost the same as the District average. Dātāganj is bounded by the Ganges on the south, and by the Rāmgangā on the east. The northern portion is crossed by the Aril, a tributary of the latter, and by many small channels, while the Sot traverses the southern portion. The natural moisture and the texture of the soil are peculiarly

favourable to the growth of rice, which this *tahsīl* produces largely. A considerable area in the south is watered by a system of private canals taken from the Sot, which is of some antiquity. As a whole the upland area is inferior to the rich Katehr tract found in other *tahsīls* in this District, while the areas bordering on the Rāmgangā and Ganges are liable to disastrous floods. In 1903-04, 311 square miles were cultivated, of which 64 were irrigated. Wells supply half the irrigated area, and tanks and rivers the remainder in equal proportion.

Alāpur.—Town in *tahsīl* Dātāganj, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 27° 55' N. and 79° 15' E., 12 miles south-east of Budaun. Population 6,327 (1901). The town is said to have been founded by the emperor Alā-ud-dīn Alam Shāh after his abdication in 1450. The only building of any interest is the mosque built during the time of Aurangzob, which, however, contains a fragment of an older inscription dated 1307. Alāpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 900. A market is held twice a week, which is of some local importance. The middle school contains 86 pupils.

Bilsī.—Notified area in *tahsīl* Sahaswān, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 28° 8' N. and 78° 55' E., 16 miles west of Budaun. Population 6,035 (1901). The town was founded towards the close of the 18th century, and owes its name to one Bilāsī Singh. In the first half of the 19th century the new road system gave great advantages to Bilsī, which became the second trading centre in the neighbourhood. The railway, however, passed Bilsī at a distance of 20 miles and it has lost its trade, while its prosperity has further decreased owing to the decline in indigo, which was largely manufactured here. From 1884 to 1904 Bilsī was administered as a municipality, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,000. In 1904 it was reduced to the position of a notified area. The town contains a primary school with 94 pupils and a small girls' school, besides a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission.

Bisaulī Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 28° 18' N. and 78°

57° E., 23 miles north-east of Budaun. Population 5,323 (1901). The town first became of importance under Dunde Khān, lieutenant of Ali Muhammad and Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, the celebrated Rohilla chiefs, who built a fort here about 1750. After the fall of the Rohilla power Bizaull declined. Near the town is Dunde Khān's tomb, which stands on a commanding spot overlooking the broad valley of the Set. Bizaull contains a *tahsīl*, *munciffi*, dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,500. The trade of the place is purely local. The *tahsīl* school contains 117 pupils, and there is a small girls' school.

Budaun Town (*Ex bāyān*).—Headquarters of the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, United Provinces, situated in 25° 2' N. and 79° 7' E., on the road from Bareilly to Muttra and 19 miles south of the Aonla station on the Outh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 39,031 (1901), of whom 21,925 are Musalmāns and 16,033 Hindus. According to tradition the town was founded by a mythical Rājā Buddh, an Ahar by caste, about 905 A.D., or by a descendant of his called Ajaypāla. An inscription, probably dating from the early part of the 12th century, records the founding of a temple and mentions a list of 11 Rāthor kings reigning at Budaun which is called *Vodāmayasīlā*.* Legend relates that the town was taken by Saiyid Salār in 1028; but the first historical event is the capture by Kutab-ud-dīn in 1193, when the last Hindu king was slain. Budaun then became an important post on the northern boundary of the Delhi empire, and its governors were chosen from distinguished soldiers who had constantly to face revolts by the turbulent Katchriyā Rājputs. Two of its governors in the 13th century, Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh and his son, Rukn-ud-dīn Fīroz, passed from here to the throne at Delhi. In the 15th century Mahābat Khān, the governor, imitated the example of the Jampur ruler and became independent for a time. About 1450 Alā-ud-dīn, the last of the Saiyid kings of Delhi, after abdicating the throne, retired to Budaun, where he lived for 28 years. In 1571 the town was destroyed by fire, and in the reign of Shāh Jahān, nearly 100 years later, the governor of

* *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 63.

the *sarkār* was transferred to Bareilly, and the importance of Budaun declined. For a time it was included in the State formed early in the 18th century by the Nawāb of Farrukhābād; but it then passed to the Rohillas. In 1838 it became the headquarters of a British District. On the outbreak of the rebellion in May 1857, the treasury guard at Budaun mutinied, and being joined by the townspeople broke open the jail, and burned the civil station. A native government was then established and remained in power till General Penny's victory at Kakrālā in the following April, when the rebel governor fled the city, and order was again re-established.

The town stands about a mile east of the river Sot and consists of two parts, the old and new city. In the former are the remains of the old fort with massive ramparts, once so wide that four carriages could drive abreast. The Jāma Masjid, built in 1223 by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh, largely from the materials of the temple referred to above, is an immense building 276 feet long by 216 broad, with a central dome restored in Akbar's time. It stands high and is an imposing feature in the landscape for many miles. Numerous smaller mosques and *dargāhs* remain as memorials of the palmy days of the Pathān and Mughal rule.* In the neighbourhood are graveyards filled with mouldering tombs, chief among which may be mentioned that of the Sultān Alā-ud-dīn and his wife. Budaun is also famous as having been the birthplace of the historian Badāyūnī, the rival of Abul Fazl. The chief modern public buildings are the District courts, the jail, a commodious dispensary, two large *sarais*, and a small leper asylum, and a park is now (1905) being laid out. Budaun is also a centre for the work of the American Methodist Mission in the District. A municipality was constituted in 1884, and during the 10 years ending 1900-01 the average income was Rs. 36,500 and expenditure Rs. 34,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 57,000, including Rs. 32,000 from octroi and Rs. 15,000 from rents, and the expenditure was Rs. 56,000. The municipality has Rs. 10,000 invested. Budaun is not now a great trade centre, but its proximity to the railway, as compared with Bilsī, has given it some advantages which may increase when the new railway

passes through it. The grain market, called Carmichaelganj after a former Collector, belongs to the municipality. Papier-mâché pen-boxes made here have some reputation. The District school contains 160 pupils, a mission school 120, and the *tahsili* school 270. The municipality manages 10 schools and aids 16 others attended by more than 1,000 pupils.

Gunnaur Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 28° 14' N. and 78° 27' E., 4 miles south of the Babrālā station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 6,644 (1901). The town was the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana* under Akbar, but its early history is purely legendary. It is chiefly composed of mud huts with a few brick houses, and contains a dispensary and branch of the American Methodist Mission. Gunnaur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an average income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. A good deal of trade passes through the place to Babrālā station. There are a middle school with 90 pupils and a girls' school with 15.

Islāmnagar.—Town in *tahsīl* Bisauli, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 28° 20' N. and 78° 44' E., 6 miles south-east of the Bahjōi station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 6,267 (1901). During the Mutiny in May, 1858, there was a skirmish near this place between a body of rebels and the troops of the loyal Nawāb of Rāmpur, the latter being victorious. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,500. It is the chief market in the neighbourhood for agricultural produce, and there is a large export of raw sugar. The town contains a dispensary and a middle school with 112 pupils.

Kākora.—Village in *tahsīl* and District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 27° 53' N. and 79° 3' E., near the bank of the Ganges, 12 miles south-west of Budaun. Population 2,941 (1901). The place is noted for a large religious and trading fair held at the full moon of Kārtik (October-November), which is attended by as many as 100,000 to 200,000 persons who come from all parts of Rohilkhand as well as from Delhi, Muttra, and Cawnpore. The principal object is bathing, but a good deal of trade is carried on in

cloth, metal goods, leather, and cattle. The actual site of the fair varies within a few miles according to the movements of the river.

Kakrālā.—Town in *tahsīl* Dātāganj, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 27° 53' N. and 79° 12' E., 12 miles south of Budaun. Population 5,954 (1901). The name is said to have been derived from *kankar* or nodular limestone, which is largely found in the neighbourhood. In April, 1858, General Penny defeated near Kakrālā a party of Ghāzīs or fanatical Musalmāns, who were lying in ambush for him. This victory put an end to the rebel Government which had ruled at Budaun for eleven months. The town contains a *sarai*, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. The primary school contains 75 pupils.

Sahaswān Town.—Municipality and headquarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name, District Budaun, United Provinces, situated in 28° 4' N. and 78° 45' E., near the left bank of the Mahāwa, 24 miles west of Budaun by metalled road. Population 18,004 (1901). According to tradition the town was founded by Sahasra Bāha, a king of SANKISA in the Farrukhābād District, who built a fort now represented by an earthen mound. The Ain-i-Akbarī records this place as the chief town in a *mahāl* or *pargana*. In 1824 Sahaswān became the headquarters of a British District, which were removed to Budaun owing to the unhealthy nature of this site. The town is really a collection of scattered villages standing at the point where the sandy ridge of the District meets the Ganges *khādar*. It contains a *tahsīl*, *munsiffī*, and dispensary. A municipality was constituted in 1872, and during the 10 years 1891—1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 8,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 14,000, chiefly from a tax on circumstances and property, Rs. 6,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 13,000. The town has little commercial importance; but perfumes are manufactured, especially from the *keora* or screw pine which is grown in the neighbourhood. The middle school contains 160 pupils, and the municipality manages 6 schools and aids 3 others with an attendance of 390.

Ujhānī.—Municipality in *tahsīl* and District Budaun, situated in $28^{\circ} 1' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 1' E.$, 8 miles west of Budaun. Population 7,917 (1901). According to tradition it was originally called Pipariā, from the large number of *pīpal* trees here, and the name was changed by Mahipāl of Ujjain. Under the Rohillas it became the residence of Abdullah Khān, second son of Ali Muhammad, who died here of snake-bite. Shortly after British rule commenced, a revolt was raised at Ujhānī over the collection of revenue. The town, though chiefly built of mud, has a flourishing appearance, and the main streets are paved. The mosque and unfinished tomb of Abdullah Khān are the principal buildings. The American Methodist Mission has a branch here. Ujhānī has been a municipality since 1884. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 5,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 3,000 came from a tax on circumstances and property, and the expenditure was Rs. 7,000. There is a small export trade in *ghī*, sugar, and grain, and sugar-refining is the chief industry. Indigo was formerly manufactured largely, but the trade has declined. The municipality manages two schools and aids two others attended by 328 pupils.

Morādābād District.—District in the Bareilly Division, Boundaries, configuration, and river system. United Provinces, lying between $28^{\circ} 20'$ and $29^{\circ} 16' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 4'$ and $79^{\circ} E.$, with an area of 2,285 square miles. On the north it is bounded by the Bijnor and Nainī Tāl Districts; on the east by the Rāmpur State; on the south by Budaun; and on the west the Ganges divides it from the Meerut and Bulandshahr Districts. Near the Ganges lies a stretch of low *khūdar* land from which rises a high sandy ridge. The central portion of the District comprises a fertile level plain chiefly drained by the Sot or Yār-i-Wafādār river, into which many smaller channels flow. This plain sinks gradually into the broad valley of the RAMGANGA, which crosses the north-east corner of the District, cutting off a portion which borders on the Tarai and presents the usual characteristics of the sub-Himālayan tracts; many small streams rising for the most part in the Tarai flow through it. There are few ponds in the District, and none approaches any considerable size.

The sandy tracts in the west of the District are extremely Botany. bare, and produce nothing spontaneously except long thatching-

grass. In the richer tract near the centre of the District trees are more common, especially near the older towns, which are shaded by fine mango groves. On the whole the District is not well wooded.

Geology.

Morādābād consists almost entirely of alluvium in which boulders of stone are occasionally found. *Kankar* or calcareous limestone is obtained in all parts south-west of the valley of the Rāmgangā. The saline efflorescence called *reh* is found in the southern part of the Ganges *khādar*.

Fauna.

Tigers are occasionally shot in the jungles in the north-east of the District or in the Ganges *khādar*, and leopards are more common. Hog-deer and wild hog are numerous in the same tracts, and *nālgai* are found in small numbers. The wolf, fox, badger, otter, weasel, porcupine, and monkey are found more or less throughout the District. The commoner game birds include the quail, grouse, grey and black partridge, wild duck of many varieties, snipe, wild goose, etc. Fish of many kinds are found in the rivers and form an important element in the food supply of the people.

Climate and temperature.

The climate of Morādābād is generally healthy, except in the submontane tract which borders on the Tarai, and in the low lands of the Ganges and Sot. The temperature is cooler than in Districts west of the Ganges and farther from the Himālayas, and frost is common in the winter. The annual mean is about 75°, and the minimum monthly temperature is about 56° in January and the maximum 90° to 92° in May or June.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall is about 40 inches, varying from 35 inches in the sandy tract to 45 inches in the damp submontane area in the north-east. Variations are considerable, and the total ranges from about 20 to nearly 60 inches.

History.

Tradition ascribes great antiquity to SAMBHAL, but very little is known of the early history of the District. Prithwī Rāj, the last Hindu king of Delhi, is said to have fought, first with the half mythical Saiyid Salār, and later with Jai Chand, king of Kanauj. The first historical events are, however, in the early Muhammadan period. Sambhal became the seat of a series of governors whose duties were largely taken up with suppressing the revolts made by the turbulent Katchhriyās. In

1266 Ghiyās-ud-din Balban invaded the District, and attacked Amroha, where he ordered a general massacre. In 1365, Fīroz Tughlak invaded Katehr, as Rohilkhand was then called, to punish a chief named Rai Kakāra, who had murdered the Musalmān governor. Rai Kakāra fled to Kumaun, whereupon the emperor plundered the country, and left Malik Khitāb as governor. Ibrāhīm, the famous Sultān of Jaunpur, conquered Sambhal in 1407, and placed his own deputy in the town; but a year later, Mahmūd Tughlak, emperor of Delhi, expelled the intruder, and replaced his own officials. In 1473, under Sultān Husain, the Jaunpur dynasty once more established itself for a while in Sambhal. The emperor Sikan-dar Lodī, recovered the District in 1498 for the Delhi throne, and resided at Sambhal for four years. Thenceforward the surrounding country remained a permanent fief of the imperial court.

In the middle of the 16th century, Ahya Maran, governor of Sambhal, rebelled against Sultān Muhammad Adil, and defeated a force sent against him by the emperor. In the succeeding year, Rājā Mittar Sen, Katehriyā, seized Sambhal, and Ahya Maran attacked him. A fierce battle ensued at Kundarkhī, in which the Rājā sustained a crushing defeat. Under Humāyūn, Ali Kulī Khān was governor of Sambhal and repelled an incursion of the still independent Katehriyās. In 1566, some Mirzas, descendants of Timūr, rebelled and seized Akbar's officers, whom they confined in the fort of Sambhal. Husain Khān marched against them, and they fled to Amroha. On his following them up to their retreat, they finally escaped across the Ganges. The emperor Shāh Jahān appointed Rustam Khān governor of Katehr; and he founded Morādābād about 1625, calling it after Murād Bakhsh, one of the imperial princes, who was afterwards murdered by Aurangzeb. After the death of that emperor, and subsequent decline of the central power, the Katehriyās revolted, becoming independent for a time, and the Musalmān governor removed his headquarters to Kanauj. On the rise of Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief, an attempt was made by the governor of Morādābād to crush him, but the new leader was victorious and by 1740 had acquired the whole of this District. Rohilla rule lasted till 1774, when

Rohilkhand became subject to Oudh, and the District passed to the British with other territory by the cession of 1801. Very soon afterwards, in 1805, the notorious Amīr Khān, a native of Sambhal, swept through the District with a swarm of Pindāri horsemen, but was not successful in his attempt to plunder the Government treasury. Apart from a few serious riots the District remained peaceful till 1857. News of the Meerut rising arrived on the 12th of May in that year, and on the 18th the Muzaffarnagar rebels were captured. Next day, however, the 29th Native Infantry mutinied, and broke open the jail; but on the 21st they united with the artillery in repelling a Rāmpur mob. On the 31st, the Rāmpur cavalry, which had gone to Bulandshahr, returned; and on the succeeding day, news of the Bareilly and Shājahānpur outbreaks arrived. On the 3rd of June, the 29th Native Infantry fired on the officials, who then abandoned the station, and reached Meerut in safety on the 5th. Ten days later, the Bareilly Brigade arrived at Morādābād, and shortly afterwards marched on for Delhi, taking with them the local mutineers. At the end of June, the Nawāb of Rāmpur took charge of the District for the English; but he possessed little authority, and a rebel named Majju Khān was the real ruler of Morādābād, till the arrival of General Jones' brigade on 25th April, 1858, when he was hanged. Early in May, the District was occupied by Mr. (afterwards Sir S.) Cracroft Wilson, the Judge of Morādābād, with a body of troops, and order was restored.

Archæo-
logy.

Many ancient mounds exist in the District, especially in the Bilāri *tahsīl*, but they have not been explored. AMROHA and SAMBHAL contain some fine mosques and shrines, and the former also has a few Hindu remains. Morādābād itself only dates from the 17th century.

The
people.

There are 15 towns and 2,450 villages in the District. Population is increasing steadily, though variations occur in different areas owing to the vicissitudes of the seasons: 1872, 1,122,357; 1881, 1,155,173; 1891, 1,179,398; and 1901, 1,191,993. There are 6 *tahsīls*, MORADABAD, THAKURDWARA, BILARI, SAMBHAL, AMROHA, and HASANPUR, each named from the headquarters town in the *tahsīl*. The chief towns are the municipalities of MORADABAD, CHANDAUSI, AMROHA, and

SAMBHAL. The principal statistics of population in 1901 are shown below :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Morādābād ...	313	3	298	245,369	784	+ 1·9	7,668
Thākurdwārā ...	240	1	261	116,814	487	— 3·6	1,605
Bilāri ...	333	3	387	216,340	650	— 6·7	6,003
Sambhal ...	469	3	466	245,886	524	+ ·11	4,035
Amroha ...	383	2	508	206,564	539	+ 10·9	4,467
Hasanpur ...	547	3	590	161,020	294	+ 4·8	2,412
District Total ...	2,285	15	2,450	1,191,993	521	+ 1·07	25,190

About 64 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 35 per cent. Musalmāns, the latter being a high proportion. Christians number 6,103 and Aryās 2,834. Morādābād is the headquarters of the Aryā Samāj in the United Provinces. The percentage of increase between 1891 and 1901 was slightly below the Provincial average. More than 99 per cent. of the population speak Western Hindi, the prevailing dialect being Hindustāni. Castes and occupations.

The most numerous Hindu caste is that of the Chamārs (leather-dressers and cultivators), who include more than 21 per cent. of the total. The other most important castes are the Jāts, 71,000, Rājputs, 62,000, Brāhmans, 44,000, Khāgīs (cultivators; 41,000), and Ahars (agriculturists; 37,000). Jāts are not found in considerable numbers east of this District; while Ahars and Khāgīs chiefly reside in and near it. Bishnoīs belonging to a small caste with 1,600 members, which was originally a religious sect, are hardly found elsewhere in the United Provinces. More than one-third (153,000) of the Musalmāns are so-called Shaikhs, many of whom are descended from converts, while the Julāhās (weavers; 33,000), Barhais (carpenters; 23,000), and Telis (oil-pressors; 16,000) are also largely of Hindu origin. The Saiyids, numbering 16,000, are the most considerable of the foreign tribes. About 62 per cent. of the total population are supported by agriculture, more than 6 per

cent. by personal services, nearly 5 per cent. by general labour, and 3 per cent. by weaving.

Christian
Missions.

Of the 5,866 native Christians in 1901, 4,780 were Methodists. The American Methodist Church commenced work in 1859, and the American Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1894.

General
agricul-
tural
condi-
tions.

The Ganges *khādar* is raised in the centre and escapes ordinary floods, but the lower portions are liable to inundations and to over-saturation. This tract chiefly produces wheat, rice, and cane. Above the *khādar* is a broad sandy tract consisting of ridges separated by level plains and minor drainage channels. The land is poor and liable to waterlogging in wet years, while crops fail in seasons of drought. Wheat mixed with barley, and *bājra* are the chief crops. The great central plain is a fertile tract, known as Katehr, which produces wheat, *jowār*, *bājra*, rice, and sugarcane. In the Rāmgangā *khādar* floods frequently occur, and the autumn crop is liable to great loss; but wheat, rice, and sugarcane are grown. Rice is the principal crop grown in the damp submontane area north-east of the Rāmgangā. In good years irrigation is hardly required. A striking feature of the cultivation is the distribution of manure in all parts of a village where sugarcane is grown, instead of its concentration in the fields near the village site.

Chief
agri-
cultural
statistics
and
principal
crops.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found; but *zamīndāri mahāls* are more common than *pattidāri*, and *bhaiyāchārā mahāls* are rare. A large number of separate blocks of land are found in the Amroha *tahsīl*, the owners of which have no connection with the village communities. About half of the *mahāls* in the same *tahsīl* are revenue free, subject to a peculiar quit-rent payable to Government. The principal agricultural statistics for 1902-03 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Morādābād ...	313	221	19	41
Thākurdwārā ...	240	164	14	38
Bilāri ...	333	279	34	21
Sambhal ...	469	399	25	26
Amroha ...	383	304	19	34
Hasanpur ...	547	315	16	157
Total ...	2,285	1,682	127	317

NOTE.—Later figures are not available owing to settlement operations.

Wheat is the crop most largely grown, covering 599 square miles, or 35 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Rice (152 square miles), *bājra* (260), barley (160), *gram* (125), and *jowār* (59) are also important food crops. The most valuable crop is, however, sugarcane, which was grown in 70 square miles. Cotton, oilseeds, and hemp are the remaining products of importance.

There have been no marked improvements in agricultural practice, and no increase in cultivation in recent years. The area double-cropped is probably increasing, and the more valuable crops, wheat, sugarcane, and rice are being more largely grown. The cultivation of opium is spreading. Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts are rarely taken, and only amounted to Rs. 56,000 between 1892 and 1904, and Rs. 45,000 of this sum were advanced in two unfavourable seasons.

There is no peculiar local breed of cattle, and those bred in the District are of the ordinary inferior type. Something has been done to improve the variety of horses and ponies, and Government maintains one stallion, and the District board 6, besides 3 donkey stallions used for mule-breeding. The sheep and goats are inferior.

Masonry wells are rarely used for irrigation except in the south of the rich Katchr tract; but earthen wells lasting for a single harvest can be made in most parts of the District except in the sandy tract above the Ganges *khādar*. Out of 121 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, wells supplied 89, tanks 18, and rivers 14. In drier years the rivers are more largely used.

Kankar or nodular limestone is the only mineral product, and is used for metalling roads and for making lime.

The chief industry in the District is sugar-refining, which is carried on in many places after native methods. Cloth is woven, especially in the towns, and woollen carpets are made in a few places. Morādābād is best known for the ornamental brassware produced there, and other localized industries are the pottery of Amroha and the manufacture of rough glass in the south-west of the District, where *reh* is found. The cloth industry is said to be declining. There are 4 cotton gins and presses at Chandausi, besides one steam press and several hand presses for baling hemp.

Com-
merce.

Agricultural products form the chief exports, sugar being the most important, followed by wheat, rice, and other grains, and cotton. A good deal of the trade is with Calcutta, but the old trade with Delhi has been revived by a railway extension. Salt, tobacco, metals, and piece-goods are the principal imports. The largest commercial centre after Morādābād is CHANDAUSI, and there are several smaller flourishing market towns.

Railways
and
Roads.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the north-east of the District, while the south is crossed by the Bareilly-Aligarh branch through Chandausi, whence another line runs to Morādābād. A branch from Morādābād to Ghāziābād on the East Indian Railway traverses the north-west of the District. Another branch from Gajraula to Chāndpur in the Bijnor District has been surveyed, and a branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway is being constructed from Morādābād to Rāmnagar. There are 118 miles of metalled roads and 473 of unmetalled roads. The cost of all but 52 miles of the former is met from local funds, but the Public Works department has charge of all the metalled roads. Avenues are maintained on 119 miles. The main route is that from Bareilly through Morādābād to the Ganges and on to Meerut. Communications are, on the whole, not good beyond the few metalled roads.

Famines.

The District has suffered repeatedly from scarcity, but has escaped visitations of great severity. In 1803-04 distress was chiefly due to losses caused by the Marāthā invasions and the raids of the Pindāri freebooter, Amīr Khān. The second famine after cession, in 1825, was aggravated by the practices of rack-renting and throwing lands out of cultivation; the latter resorted to by landholders in view of the approaching settlement. In the famine of 1837-38, Morādābād, like all Rohilkhand Districts, suffered less than the Doāb. The fourth famine of 1860-61 was aggravated by the effects of the Mutiny. Relief works were undertaken; but this was not among the Districts where distress was most intense. Relief was again necessary in 1868-69 and in 1877-78, but the number of workers never became high. In the latest famine of 1896-97 the labouring classes were distressed, but the cultivators suffered comparatively little and the number on relief only rose to about 7,000.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service and by 5 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsil*. District staff.

There are 5 District Munsiffs. The District Judge, an Additional Judge, and the Sub-Judge have civil jurisdiction over the neighbouring District of Bijnor. Both Bijnor and Budaun are included in the Sessions Judgeship of Morādābād. Serious crime is heavy, and offenses against public tranquillity and crimes of violence are especially common. Religious differences, both between Hindus and Musalmāns, and between the Sunni and Shiah sects of the latter, have caused serious riots from time to time. Female infanticide was formerly suspected, but no repressive measures are now necessary. Civil Justice and Crime.

At cession in 1801 ROHILKHAND was divided into two Districts called Morādābād and Bareilly, the former including, besides its present area, the District of Bijnor, parts of Budaun, Bareilly and the Rāmpur State. Bijnor was made a separate sub-division called Northern Morādābād in 1817, and Budaun was taken away in 1822. The early settlements were for short periods, and proprietary rights were only gradually recognised, the system being practically a farm to the highest bidder. A feature of the early settlements was the inquiry into the terms on which the very numerous revenue-free grants were held. The District was surveyed between 1831 and 1836, and the first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was carried out between 1840 and 1843. It involved a summary inquiry into rates actually paid in each village; but the assets assumed as the basis of the assessment were very roughly estimated, and a good deal of reliance was placed on the reports of the *kānungos* as to the annual value of villages. The revenue assessed amounted to 11·5 lakhs, which rose to 12 lakhs during the currency of settlement owing to additions to the District area. In the Thākurdwārā *tahsil*, which is dependent on rice cultivation, a succession of bad seasons ruined the *samīndārs* who had fallen into the clutches of a usurer, and from 1860 to 1863 the *tahsil* was taken under direct management. Elsewhere the settlement worked well. The next revision was carried out between 1872 and 1880. Soils were carefully classified, either according to the estimate of their productive value formed by the Land Revenue administration.

Settlement Officer, or according to their physical characteristics. Rates were then ascertained for application to these. In some parts of the District cash rents were paid and these were carefully analysed and rent-rates were selected which were applied with necessary corrections to the large area of land paying rent in kind. The revenue fixed was 14·3 lakhs, amounting to half the assumed assets. This has been raised by small alterations to 14·6 lakhs, which falls at R. 1·3 per acre, varying from ·6 of a rupee to 1·8 in different parts of the Districts. A new revision of settlement will commence in 1905. The total collections on account of land revenue, and revenue from all sources have been (in thousands of rupees):—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	...	13,36,	13,88,	15,81,	14,61,
Total revenue	...	...	18,14,	22,09,	24,48,	24,17,

Local self-government.

There are 4 municipalities, MORADABAD, AMROHA, SAMBHAL, and CHANDAUSI, and 11 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the limits of these, local affairs are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of 1·6 lakhs and an expenditure of 1·7 lakhs. The expenditure included Rs. 92,000 on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

There are 20 police-stations in the District and the Superintendent of Police has a force of 4 inspectors, 100 subordinate officers, and 480 constables. Municipal and town police number 284, and rural and road police 2,285. There is also a police training school at Morādābād. The District jail contained, on the average, 393 convicts daily in 1903.

Education.

The population of Morādābād is not distinguished for its literacy, and in 1901 only 2 per cent. of the total (4 males and ·3 females) could read and write. The number of public schools rose from 184 with 5,549 pupils in 1880-81 to 290 with 9,167 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 301 such institutions with 10,794 pupils, of whom 1,280 were girls, besides 293 private schools with 4,122 pupils. Five of the public schools were managed by Government, and 139 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure was Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 40,000 were

met from local funds and Rs. 9,000 from fees. A normal school for teachers is maintained at Morādābād, which is also the headquarters of an Inspector of schools.

There are 13 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 116 in-patients. In 1903 the number of cases treated was 160,000, including 3,500 of in-patients, and 7,000 operations were performed in the same year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,000, chiefly met from local funds. Hospitals
and
dispensaries.

About 41,000 persons were vaccinated in 1903-04, amounting to 34 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities. Vaccination.

[*District Gazetteer*, 1883 (under revision); E. B. Alexander, *Settlement Report*, 1881.]

Morādābād Tahsil.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of same name, and lying between 28° 41' and 29° 8' N. and 78° 42' and 79° E., with an area of 313 square miles. Population increased from 240,795 in 1891 to 245,369 in 1901. There are 298 villages and 3 towns, the largest of which is MORADABAD, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 75,123. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,58,000 and for cesses Rs. 47,000. The density of population, 784 to the square mile, is the highest in the District, owing to the presence of a great city. A large part of the *tahsil* forms the valley of the RAMGANGA and is liable to inundations, but it is generally fertile and irrigation is easy when required. Of 221 square miles cultivated in 1902-03, 19 were irrigated. Wells serve about half the irrigated area, and tanks and rivers supply the remainder in equal portions.

Thākurdwārā Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 28° 56' and 29° 16' N. and 78° 39' and 78° 55' E., with an area of 240 square miles. Population fell from 121,174 in 1891 to 116,814 in 1901. There are 261 villages and only one town, THAKURDWARA, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 6,111. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,87,000 and for cesses Rs. 32,000. The density of population, 487 to the square mile, is below the District average. —Thākurdwārā is a submontane tract, cut up

by numerous small streams, none of which are of importance. The RAMGANGA, into which they fall, flows near the western border of the *tahsīl*. The staple crop is rice; but sugarcane is also grown largely. In 1902-03, 164 square miles were cultivated, of which 14 were irrigated. Wells and rivers each supply about two-fifths of the irrigated area.

Bilārī.—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 28° 22' and 28° 48' N. and 78° 39' and 78° 58' E., with an area of 333 square miles. Population fell from 231,947 in 1891 to 216,340 in 1901. There are 387 villages and 3 towns, the largest of which are CHANDAUSI, population 25,711, and Bilārī, the *tahsīl* headquarters (4,766). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,38,000 and for cesses Rs. 57,000. The density of population, 650 to the square mile, is considerably higher than the District average. Most of the *tahsīl* is a fertile level plain, richly wooded, and requiring artificial irrigation more than any other portion of the District. The Gāngan forms part of the northern boundary, and the Aril and Sot cross the centre and southern portions. Sugarcane is the most profitable crop, but wheat covers the largest area. In 1902-03, 279 square miles were cultivated, of which 34 were irrigated, wells supplying about seven-eighths of the irrigated area.

Sambhal Tahsīl.—South central *tahsīl* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 28° 20' and 28° 49' N. and 78° 24' and 78° 44' E., with an area of 469 square miles. Population increased from 245,619 in 1891 to 245,886 in 1901. There are 466 villages and 3 towns, SAMBHAL, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 39,715, SOLAH SARAI (10,623) and SIRSI (5,894). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,55,000 and for cesses Rs. 61,000. The density of population, 524 to the square mile, is about the District average. In the east of the *tahsīl* the soil is sandy and agriculture is precarious, but the rest consists of fertile loam, including some of the best villages in the District. The Sot or Yār-i-Wafādār drains the central portion, and smaller channels cross the south of the *tahsīl*. Wheat and cane are the most important crops. In 1902-03, 399 square miles were

cultivated, of which 25 were irrigated. Wells supply most of the irrigated area.

Amroha Tahsil.—North central *tahsil* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $28^{\circ} 46'$ and $29^{\circ} 9'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 20'$ and $78^{\circ} 43'$ E., with an area of 383 square miles. Population increased from 186,183 in 1891 to 206,564 in 1901. There are 508 villages and two towns: AMROHA, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 40,077, and KANTH (7,092). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,34,000 and for cesses Rs. 46,000. The density of population, 539 to the square mile, is above the District average. In the east is a high sandy tract, well-drained, but bearing extensive areas of bush jungle, while the western portion consists of open plains with hardly a bush to relieve its monotony. The Gāngan and its tributaries cross the north-east and the Sot rises in a swamp near Amroha. In 1902-03, 304 square miles were cultivated, of which 19 were irrigated, wells being the chief source of supply.

Hasanpur Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Morādābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying along the Ganges between $28^{\circ} 26'$ and $29^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 4'$ and $78^{\circ} 26'$ E., with an area of 547 square miles. Population increased from 153,680 in 1891 to 161,020 in 1901. There are 530 villages and 3 towns, the largest of which are HASANPUR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 9,579, and BACHHRAON (7,452). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,90,000 and for cesses Rs. 34,000. The density of population, 294 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. The east of the *tahsil* consists of a high sandy tract which suffers from either an excess or deficiency of rainfall. Between this and the Ganges lies a stretch of low *khādar* land with bleak sandy wastes, reed jungle alternating with patches of rich cultivation. The Mahāwa rises in the *khādar*, while a long winding marsh marks its eastern boundary at the foot of the sandy ridge. In 1902-03, 315 square miles were cultivated, of which 16 were irrigated, chiefly from wells.

Amroha Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in $28^{\circ} 54'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 28'$ E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand

branch line from Morādābād to Ghāziābād on the East Indian Railway. Population 40,077 (1901). The founding of the city is attributed variously to a ruler of Hastināpur, or to a sister of Prithwī Rāj; but the first historical event connected with it is the arrival of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban in 1266, to put down a rebellion in Katohr. In 1304 the Mughals invaded Hindustān, but were defeated near this town by the imperial troops. Early in the 14th century the celebrated saint, Sharf-ud-dīn, commonly known as Shāh Wilāyat, made Amroha his headquarters, and is the ancestor of many of the Saiyids who now reside there. From about the same time the importance of the town decreased, Sambhal taking its place. Amroha is situated on a low site, the country on each side being of some elevation. It is surrounded by a thick belt of fine mango groves, and a large gateway and the remains of an ancient wall give the place an air of some importance. The main streets are neat and clean, and many of the shops have handsome fronts of carved wood, but the large blank walls of the houses belonging to the Muhammadan gentry present a gloomy appearance. Besides a few Hindu remains there are more than 100 mosques, and the Jāma Masjid is one of the oldest existing buildings. It was originally a Hindu temple, converted to its present use at the end of the 13th century, and it contains the shrine of Shaikh Saddu, a former attendant of the mosque. Saddu is believed to have practised magic, and his shrine and that of Shāh Wilāyat are visited by crowds of Musalmāns and low class Hindus. Amroha contains a *tahsīlī*, a *munsiffī*, male and female dispensaries, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been a municipality since 1870, and in the 10 years ending 1901 had an average income and expenditure of more than Rs. 22,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 32,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 28,000, and the expenditure Rs. 35,000. There is a good deal of local trade, which may be expected to increase owing to the new railway. Cloth and ornamental pottery are the chief local manufactures. The high school contains 82 pupils, and there are also a middle school with 176, and 9 municipal schools with 610.

Bachhraon.—Town in *tahsīl* Hasanpur, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in 28° 56' N. and 78° 15' E., 41

miles west of Morādābād. Population 7,452 (1901). According to tradition it was founded in the time of Prithwī Rāj. The town contains several mosques and a temple, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,300. A primary school contains 78 pupils.

Chandansi.—Municipality in *tahsīl* Bilāri, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in 28° 27' N. and 78° 47' E., at the junction of branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Morādābād and Bareilly to Aligarh. Population 25,711 (1901). Till the middle of the 19th century Chandausi was a mere village, but it has now become an important trading centre, largely owing to the spread of railway communication. The town is traversed by broad, well-made roads, and contains a municipal hall, police-station, *munsiffi*, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been a municipality since 1863, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 26,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 33,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 27,000, and the expenditure Rs. 34,000. Chandausi is an emporium for all sorts of country produce collected from the neighbourhood. Sugar is chiefly exported to the Punjab and to Rājputāna, while grain goes to the dearest market. Cotton is sent to Calcutta and Cawnpore. Salt from Rājputāna and piece-goods are the chief imports. During the last few years a considerable trade has arisen in hemp, which is sent to Calcutta and Bombay. There were 4 cotton presses and gins employing 161 hands in 1903, and one hemp press. A little cloth is made for local use. The middle school contains 191 pupils, and the municipality manages 2 schools and aids 4 others attended by 276 pupils.

Hasanpur Town.—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in 28° 44' N. and 78° 17' E., 33 miles west of Morādābād. Population 9,579 (1901). The town derives its name from Hasan Khān, who founded it in 1634. It contains a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,000. Its trade is of purely local importance; but a small quantity of very good cloth is made here. The middle school contains 125 pupils.

Kānth.—Town in *tahsīl* Amroha, District Morādābād, situated in 29° 3' N. and 78° 37' E., 17 miles north-west of Morādābād. Population 7,092 (1901). The town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,600. There is a small local industry in cloth and sugar. The middle school contains 146 pupils.

Morādābād City.—Municipality and headquarters of the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, United Provinces, situated in 28° 51' N. and 78° 46' E., 868 miles by rail from Calcutta and 1,087 from Bombay. It lies on the Delhi-Baroilly road, and on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population is rising steadily: 1872, 62,417; 1881, 69,352; 1891, 72,921; and 1901, 75,128. Hindus included 31,141 in 1901 and Musalmāns 42,472. The city was founded by Rustam Khān, governor of Katehr, under Shāh Jahān, and named after the ill-fated Murād Bakhsh, the emperor's son. From this time Morādābād takes the place of Sambhal as the seat of the local governor. Early in the 18th century it was for a few years ruled by Nizām-ul-Mulk, who afterwards distinguished himself as ruler of the Deccan. A later governor of Morādābād attempted to arrest the growing power of Ali Muhammad, leader of the Rohillas, but was defeated and slain, and by 1740 Morādābād was included in the new state of ROHILKHAND. Its subsequent history is that of the District which has already been related. In 1774 the Rohilla possessions fell into the power of Oudh and in 1801 were ceded to the British. Four years later Amīr Khān, the guerilla leader of part of Holkar's forces, dashed through Rohilkhand, but was foiled in his attempt to plunder the Government treasury by Mr. Leycester, the Collector, who shut himself up in the court-house which was defended by two small field-pieces.

The town is built on a ridge forming the right bank of the Rāmgangā, and is naturally well drained into that river. The Jāma Masjid, or chief mosque, stands high on the river bank, and is a handsome building, built in 1631 by Rustam Khān. Close by are the ruins of the fort erected by the same governor. The city also contains a municipal hall, *tahsīlī*, male and female dispensaries, and mission church. Part of the barracks of the old cantonment, which is no longer a station for troops, is used as

a police training school, where candidates for employment as sub-inspectors and newly-appointed Assistant Superintendents pass a period of probation, the school being in charge of a selected District Superintendent assisted by an inspector. A poor-house and leper asylum were built near the railway station in 1881. Morādābād is the headquarters of an Inspector and an Inspectress of schools, and is the central station of the American Methodist and Reformed Presbyterian Missions in the District.

A municipality was constituted in 1863, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income was Rs. 66,000 and expenditure Rs. 64,000. In 1903-04 the income was 1·1 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi, Rs. 81,000, and municipal property, Rs. 25,000. The expenditure was 1·2 lakhs and included conservancy, Rs. 29,000, public safety, Rs. 22,000, and administration, Rs. 11,000.

The trade largely consists of sugar, wheat, and, in good years, rice, which are exported by rail. The recent extension of direct railway communication with Delhi, which has long been one of the important markets for the produce of Rohilkhand, has favoured commerce. The principal manufacture of the town is brassware, some of which is highly ornamental. Formerly brass articles were plated with tin and patterns were then engraved, so that the pattern showed the brass ground. In place of tin a coating of lac is now generally used, the lac being coloured black, blue or red. Cloth is also woven, and some calico printing is done; but both the brass and cloth industries are declining in prosperity. The municipality manages 3 schools and aids 12 others with 1,458 pupils. The District school contains 274 boys, and the Aryā Samāj, Muhammadan Association, and a private school educate about 450 more. A normal school for training teachers is also maintained here. There are 23 printing presses, about half of which issue newspapers, but none of these is important.

Sambhal Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in 28° 35' N. and 78° 34' E., 23 miles south-west of Morādābād by metalled road. Population 39,715 (1901). The town is believed by the Hindus to have existed in the three epochs (*yuga*) preceding the present or Kali Yuga, at the end of which

the tenth incarnation of Vishnu will appear in Sambhal. Many ancient mounds exist in the neighbourhood, but have not been explored. Tradition relates that Prithwī Rāj of Delhi finally defeated Jai Chand of Kanauj close to Sambhal, and an earlier battle is said to have taken place between the Rājā of Delhi and Saiyid Sālār. Kutab-ud-dīn Aibak reduced the neighbourhood for a time, but the turbulent Katehriyās repeatedly engaged the attention of the early Muhammadan kings, who posted a governor here. In 1346 the governor revolted, but was speedily crushed; Fīroz Shāh III appointed an Afghān to Sambhal in 1380, with orders to invade Katehr every year and ravage the whole country till Khargū, the Hindu chief, who had murdered some Saiyids, was given up. In the 15th century Sambhal was the subject of contest between the sovereigns of Delhi and the kings of Jaunpur, and on the fall of the latter Sikandar Lodī held his court here for some years. Bābar appointed his son, Humāyūn, governor of the place, and is said to have visited it himself. Under Akbar Sambhal was the headquarters of a *sarkār*, but in the reign of Shāh Jahān its importance began to wane and Morādābād took its place. In the 18th century Sambhal was chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of the freebooter, Amīr Khān, who raided Rohilkhand in 1805 and afterwards founded the State of TONK. The town site is scattered over a considerable area and contains a mound marking the ruins of the old fort. No building stands on this except a mosque, claimed by the Hindus as a Vaishnava temple, but in reality a specimen of early Pathān architecture in which Hindu materials were probably used. The mosque contains an inscription relating that it was raised by Bābar; but doubts have been cast on the authenticity of this. There are many Hindu temples and sacred spots in the neighbourhood. The town contains a *tahsīlī*, *munsiffī*, dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been a municipality since 1871, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 21,000. The income in 1903-04 was Rs. 30,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 23,000, and the expenditure Rs. 29,000. Refined sugar is the chief article of manufacture and of trade, but other places nearer the railway have drawn away part of its former commerce. Wheat and other grain and

ghī are also exported, and there is some trade in hides. Combs of buffalo horn are also manufactured. The *tahsīlī* school contains 142 pupils and the municipality manages 2 schools and aids 7 others with 349 pupils.

Sirsī.—Town in Sambhal *tahsīl*, Morādābād District, United Provinces, situated in $28^{\circ} 38' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 8' E.$, 16 miles south-west of Morādābād. Population 5,894 (1901). It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,100. There is a small industry in cloth. The primary school contains 105 pupils.

Solah Sarai (*sixteen inns*).—The suburbs of the town of SAMBHAL are not included in the municipality of that name, but are administered separately under Act XX of 1856. They form a scattered area, with a population of 10,623, and a sum of about Rs. 1,000 is raised annually and expended on watch and ward and on conservancy.

Thākurdwārā Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Morādābād, United Provinces, situated in $29^{\circ} 12' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 52' E.$, 27 miles north of Morādābād. Population 6,111 (1901). The town was founded in the reign of Muhammad Shāh (1719—48) and was plundered by the Pindāri freebooter, Amīr Khān, in 1805. It contains a *tahsīlī*, police-station, dispensary, and branch of the American Methodist Mission, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,300. The *tahsīlī* school contains 83 pupils.

Shāhjahanpur District.—Southern District in the Bareilly Division, United Provinces, lying between $27^{\circ} 35'$ and $28^{\circ} 29' N.$ and between $79^{\circ} 20'$ and $80^{\circ} 23' E.$, with an area of 1,727 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bareilly and Pilibhit Districts; on the east by Kherī; on the south by Hardoi and Farrukhābād; and on the west by Budaun. The District consists of a long narrow alluvial tract, running north-east from the river Ganges towards the Himālayas. It is crossed nearly at right angles by the river system of south ROHIL-KHAND, and its natural features thus depend almost entirely upon the various streams which have cut deep channels through the alluvial soil of the Gangetic basin. The principal rivers are the RAMGANGA, the Deobā or Garrā and GUMTI. Near the

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

Ganges is a stretch of wild *khādar* land from which an area of stiff clay, drained by the Sot or Yār-i-Wafādār, reaches to the Rāmgangā. The channel of the latter river varies from side to side of a broad valley to an extent perhaps unparalleled in the case of any river of equal volume. Between the Rāmgangā and the Garrā lies an extensive tract of sandy soil which changes east of the Garai to clay and then to a fertile loam which extends north-east of the Garrā. The loam tract is crossed by the Khanaut, a tributary of the Garrā, beyond which another sandy area is found, gradually changing to a forest tract on the border of the damp sub-Himālayan Districts.

Botany. The District is fairly well wooded, and contains nearly 50 square miles of groves. Mango, bamboo, *babūl* (*Acacia arabica*), *shīsham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *tūn* (*Cedrela toona*) and, in the north, *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) are the chief timber trees.

Geology. Shāhjahānpur is situated entirely in the Gangetic alluvium, and *kankar* or nodular limestone is the only stone found in it.

Fauna. Leopards are sometimes seen in the jungles in the north of the District, and the tiger and lynx have been shot there, but not recently. Spotted deer inhabit the same tract, and *nīlgai* (*Portax pictus*) and wild boar are common everywhere in the District, especially near the rivers. The antelope is found near the Gumtī and Ganges. Hares, partridges, quail, sandgrouse, and peafowl are included in the smaller game, while the large ponds and marshes abound in the cold weather with geese, duck, and teal.

Climate and temperature. The climate is moister than in the Doāb, though drier than in the more northern Districts of Rohilkhand. The central portion is healthy ; but in the north bad fever and ague are prevalent, and in the south the neighbourhood of the Sot is also unhealthy.

Rainfall. The average fall is about 37 inches, varying from 33 inches in the south-west of the District to 40 inches at Shāhjahānpur. In 1895-96 the fall was only 23 inches, while in 1893-94 it rose to 57..

History. In ancient times this District must have been included in the kingdom of PANCHALA, and during the early Muham-madan period it formed part of the tract known as Katehr. Shāhjahānpur town was founded in the reign of Shāh Jahān by Nawāb Bahādur Khān, who named it in honour of the emperor.

Early in the 18th century part of the south of the District was included in the territory of Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Farrukhābād, but the central portions were acquired by Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief. On the east the Katchriyās retained their independence, and the land held by them formed a debateable ground between OUDH and ROHILKHAND. In 1774, after the defeat of the Rohillas by the allied forces of Oudh and the British, the two provinces became united, and in 1801 this District, with other territory, was ceded to the British.

Thenceforward our rule was never disturbed until the Mutiny, although the District bordered upon the most turbulent part of Oudh. In 1857, however, Shāhjahānpur became the scene of open rebellion. The news of the Meerut outbreak arrived on the 15th of May; but all remained quiet till the 25th, when the sepoys informed their officers that the mob intended to plunder the treasury. Precautions were taken against such an attempt; but on the 31st, while most of the officers, civil and military, were at church, some of the sepoys forced their way into the building and attacked them. Three Europeans were shot down at once; the remainder were joined by the other officers, and the whole party escaped first to Pawāyān, and afterwards to Muhamdī in the Khorī District. The mutineers burnt the station, plundered the treasury, and made their way to the centre of local disaffection at Bareilly.

A rebel government under Kādir Ali Khān was proclaimed on the 1st of June. On the 18th, Ghulām Kādir Khān, the hereditary Nawāb of Shāhjahānpur, passed through on his way to Bareilly, where he was appointed Nāzim of Shāhjahānpur by Khān Bahādur Khān. On the 23rd the Nawāb returned to his titular post, and superseded Kādir Ali. He remained in power from June, 1857 till January, 1858, when our troops reoccupied Fatehgarh. The Nawāb of Fatehgarh and Fīroz Shāh then hastened to Shāhjahānpur and on to Bareilly. After the fall of Lucknow, the Nāna Sāhib also fled through Shāhjahānpur to Bareilly. In January, the Nawāb put to death Hāmid Hasan Khān, Deputy Collector and Muhammad Hasan, Subordinate Judge, for corresponding with the English. On the 30th of April, 1858, the British force, under Lord Clyde, reached Shāhjahānpur. The rebels fled to Muhamdī and the British went on to Bareilly on the 2nd of

May, leaving only a small detachment to guard the station. The rebels then assembled once more, and besieged our troops for nine days; but Brigadier Jones' column relieved them on the 12th, and authority was then finally re-established.

Archæo-
logy.

The District contains a few ancient sites which have not been explored, Golā and Mātī in *tahsīl* Pawāyān being the largest. A copperplate grant by Harsha of Kanauj, dated 628 A.D., was found at Bānskhera.* There are no Muhammadan buildings of importance.

The
people.

The District contains 6 towns and 2,034 villages. The population has varied within the last 30 years: 1872, 951,006; 1881, 856,946; 1891, 918,551; and 1901, 921,535. Between 1872 and 1881 the District suffered severely in the famine of 1877-78 and in the fever epidemic of 1879. There are 4 *tahsīls*, SHAHJAHANPUR, JALALABAD, TILHAR, and PAWAYAN, each of which is named after its headquarters. The chief towns are the municipalities of SHAHJAHANPUR, the District headquarters, and TILHAR. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Shāhjahānpur ...	394	1	463	265,467	674	— 2·9	9,672
Jalālābād ...	324	1	360	175,674	542	+ 9·6	3,340
Tilhar ...	418	3	558	257,035	615	+ 7·1	4,924
Pawāyān ...	591	1	653	223,359	378	— 11·6	5,189
District Total ...	1,727	6	2,034	921,535	534	+ 3	23,125

About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and more than 14 per cent. Musalmāns. The Aryā Samāj, though its members only number 1,646, is increasing in importance. The District suffered

* *Epigraphia Indica*, IV, p. 203.

from excessive rain in the early part of the last inter-censal period and from drought in the later portion, and hence population has increased very little. Its density is, however, above the Provincial average. More than 99 per cent. of the people speak Western Hindī, the prevailing dialect being Kanauijā.

Chamārs (leather-dressers and cultivators; 98,000) form the most numerous of the Hindu castes. The other large castes are Kisāns (cultivators; 79,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 71,000), Rājputs (68,000), Brāhmans (61,000), Kahārs (fishermen and cultivators; 40,000), Kāchhīs (cultivators; 34,000), Muraos (market-gardeners; 31,000), and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 27,000). Among Musalmāns, Pathāns have 41,000 members, followed by Shaikhs, 24,000 and Julāhūs (weavers; 18,000). The proportion of the population supported by agriculture is 69 per cent.—a high figure. Personal services support 5 per cent., general labour 4 per cent., and cotton weaving 2 per cent. Rājputs and Brāhmans are the chief landholders, and Rājputs, Kāchhīs, Muraos, Ahīrs, and Chamārs the principal cultivators.

Out of 1,739 native Christians in 1901, 1,495 were Methodists. The American Methodist Mission opened work in the District in 1859, and has 7 stations, besides 2 in Oudh.

Agricultural conditions are exceedingly complex owing to the varied character of the soil and of the facilities for irrigation. The Ganges *khādar* is either sand or light loam, and suffers from drought, though it is also liable to disastrous floods. The clay tract adjoining it produces rice in the *kharīf*, and requires constant irrigation for wheat and opium, the principal *rabi* crops. This is the only part of the District where sugarcane is not grown. Along the Rāmgangā irrigation is easy, but the *kharīf* is liable to great damage from flooding. East of this river the sandy tract produces *bājra* and wheat of only medium quality. Another clay tract is found between the Garai and the Garrā, which is liable to suffer in dry years. The most fertile tract is the loam area in the centre of the District, which produces much sugarcane and other valuable crops. North-east of this the soil deteriorates and becomes sandy; there is a good deal of jungle, and wild animals damage the crops, while the drinking water is bad in places. Some

better land is found in the extreme north-east, but its value depends largely on its distance from the forest land on the border, and on its immunity from wild beasts.

Chief
agricul-
tural
statistics
and
principal
crops.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found. *Zamīndāri mahāls* include 56 per cent. of the total area, and *pattīdāri mahāls* 44 per cent. The principal agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles :—

Tahsīl.			Total.	Culti- vated.	Irrigat- ed.	Culturable waste.
Shāhjahānpur	...	...	394	292	84	44
Jalālābād	...	...	324	225	65	50
Tilhar	...	...	418	330	84	26
Pawāyān	...	...	591	360	114	146
Total			1,727	1,207	347	266

The chief food crops, with the area under each in 1903-04 are: wheat (444), rice (106), *gram* (159), and *bājra* (173). Sugarcane covered 56 square miles and opium 27. Of the uncultivated area about 52 miles are taken up by the forest land in the north-east of the District, and an equal amount by swamp and sand near the Gumtī.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

There have been no improvements in the means of irrigation, and no expansion of cultivation in recent years. On the other hand, a rise is noticeable in the area bearing a double crop in the year, and the valuable crops are being more largely sown. Thus rice has taken the place of *bājra* and *jowār*, and the area under opium and sugarcane has increased. Considerable advances were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act between 1891 and 1900, amounting to 1·6 lakhs, but a quarter of this was lent in 1896-97. Only small sums have been advanced in later years, and the loans granted under the Land Improvement Act have been insignificant except in 1896-97.

Cattle,
ponies,
and
sheep.

In the north of the District the *Bāngar* breed of cattle is found, the bullocks being hardy and quick-moving. In 1866 and 1867 attempts were made to introduce a better strain near

Shāhjahānpur; but the climate did not suit the animals imported. The ordinary breed of horses is also poor; stallions have been kept by Government for some years, and two are now (1904) at stud. The sheep and goats are small and inferior.

In 1903-04, out of 347 square miles irrigated, wells supplied 207 square miles, tanks 86, and other sources 54. The spring level is high, and in ordinary years irrigation is not required for many crops, or can be easily supplied by temporary wells lasting a single harvest. In two tracts a deficiency of water is experienced in dry years. The sandy area along the Gumti is unprotected, while the clay tract in the south of the District depends on the numerous small channels which intersect it, and which are dammed at the end of the rains, to supply water for the *rabi*. Irrigation.

There are no reserved or protected forests the property of Government, but in the north-east of the District are some tracts of unreclaimed forest, chiefly *sāl*, which, with a few exceptions, do not now contain any large timber, but supply poles of use in house-building. The area is about 52 square miles. Forests.

Kankar or nodular limestone is the only mineral product, and is used for metalling roads and for burning into lime. Minerals.

Sugar-refining is by far the most important industry in the District. Indigo was once manufactured, but has now become a minor product. The matting made from a jungle grass called *baib* is largely exported. Coarse cotton cloth, chintz, and brass vessels are made in various places for local use, and there are small manufactures of ironware inlaid with gold and silver, and of lacquered goods. The Rosa sugar and rum factory near Shāhjahānpur is one of the largest in India, and employed 632 hands in 1903. Arts and Manufactures.

The grain trade is of ordinary dimensions, and sugar is the principal article of export, the Shāhjahānpur production being celebrated throughout India. It is largely exported to Rājputāna and to the Punjab. There is also a considerable trade in oilseeds at Tilhar. European goods, metals, and salt are the principal imports. Forest produce is floated down the rivers from Pilibhit; but the spread of railways has largely decreased the river traffic, which was formerly important. Tilhar and Shāhjahānpur are the chief trade centres, though markets are held at many smaller places. Com-merce.

Railways
and
Roads.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand main line crosses the centre of the District and is the chief trade route; but a little traffic is carried from this District by the Lucknow-Sitāpur-Bareilly State Railway, which traverses the north-east corner. The two lines are connected by a steam tramway or light railway 40 miles long from Shāhjahānpur to Mailānī in the Kherī District. The District is well supplied with roads, except in the tract south-west of the Rāmgangā. Of these, 118 miles are metalled, and are maintained by the Public Works department; but the cost of 46 miles is charged to local funds. The remaining 326 miles are unmetalled, and avenues are maintained on 222 miles of road. The principal routes comprise the branch of the Grand trunk road from Fatehgarh which divides at Jalālābād, one line going to Bareilly and one to Shāhjahānpur; the road from Bareilly through Tilhar and Shāhjahānpur to Sitāpur and Lucknow; and the road from Shāhjahānpur through the north of the District.

Famine.

In a large part of the District the effects of drought can be mitigated as long as the cultivators are able to make temporary wells; but elsewhere a failure of the rains is disastrous, and Shāhjahānpur has suffered severely. The great famine of 1783-84 did not press so heavily here as in the tracts south of the Ganges. In 1803-04, two years after cession, rain completely failed for the autumn harvest. In 1825-26 drought again occurred, but hardly caused famine. The autumn rains failed in 1837-38, but a slight fall in February saved the spring harvests. The famine of 1860-61 was severely felt throughout Rohilkhand, though Shāhjahānpur escaped more lightly than the contiguous District of Budaun. In 1868-69 the period of pressure was severe, but only lasted for seven weeks. The famine of 1877-78 was the worst since the commencement of British rule. A series of bad harvests had followed the previous scarcity of 1868-69, and prices had risen owing to the demand for grain in southern India. On August 17th, 1877, the Collector reported 'roaring hot winds, and not a vestige of green anywhere.' The autumn harvest, which provides the chief food grains for the lower classes, was a complete failure. Rain early in October enabled the sowings for the *rabi* or spring crop to be made, and advances were given for seed. Relief works were opened in December; but the people refused to come on them, and large

numbers succumbed in the cold weather. The after-effects of the famine were severely felt when an epidemic of fever broke out in 1879. The registered death-rate rose from 29·37 per thousand in 1877 to 57·04 in 1878, and stood at 53·59 in 1879. In 1895 the rains ceased prematurely, and distress was felt in the north of the District by May, 1896. The monsoon of 1896 closed even more early than in 1895, and the sugarcane and rice were seriously damaged, besides the ordinary food crops. Great use was made of river water, so that a fair *rabi* crop was secured, and the relief works opened were not resorted to by any large number.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian District Civil Service and by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. ^{staff.} A *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. Two officers of the Opium department are posted to this District.

There are 3 regular District Munsiffs and a scheme for Civil village Munsiffs was introduced in 1894. The District Judge ^{Justice} and Sub-Judge also exercise civil jurisdiction over the neighbour- ^{and} ^{Crime.} ing District of Budaun; but the former hears sessions cases of the Shāhjahānpur District alone. Crime is heavy, and the more serious forms of offences against life and limb, and robbery and dacoity are common. Female infanticide was formerly suspected; but in 1904 only 154 persons remained under surveillance.

At cession in 1801 the area now included was part of Land Bareilly; but a separate District of Shāhjahānpur was consti- ^{Revenue} ^{adminis-} ^{tration.} tuted in 1813-14. Early settlements were for short periods and were based as usual on the previous collections coupled with a system of competition. The first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was carried out in 1838-39. The District had been over-assessed, and considerable reductions, amounting to about 12 per cent., were made, the demand being fixed at 9·8 lakhs. Villages were grouped according to their capabilities of soil and irrigation, and revenue rates fixed per acre of cultivation. Another revision took place 30 years later, and the new settlement was based on rates selected from the rents actually paid, with some regard to prospective increases. The result was an assessment of 11·8 lakhs, which was subsequently reduced by Rs. 18,000. The latest revision was made between 1896 and 1900. In this settlement prospective increases in the rental value of villages were altogether disregarded, except where the rents

were found to be totally inadequate. About four-fifths of the area assessed was held by tenants, cash rents being paid in the greater part. The assessment made amounted to 11·7 lakhs, or 48·6 per cent. of the accepted assets, and the operations chiefly resulted in a redistribution of the demand. The incidence per acre is R. 1·2, varying from R. ·5 in the north of the District to R. 1·7 in the fertile central tract. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	11,20,	11,09,	13,91,	11,53,
Total revenue	...	16,87,	19,92,	25,80,	26,01,

Local
self-
govern-
ment.

There are two municipalities, SHAHJAHANPUR and TILHAR, and four towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the limits of these places local affairs are managed by the District board, which has an income and expenditure of more than a lakh. In 1903-04 the expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 46,000.

Police and
Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police commands a force of 3 inspectors, 89 subordinate officers, and 365 constables, besides 302 municipal and town police, and 2,097 rural and road police. There are 19 police-stations, and the District jail contained a daily average of 316 in 1903.

Educa-
tion.

The population of Shāhjahānpur is not conspicuous for learning, and in 1901 only 2·6 per cent. (4 males and ·3 females) could read and write. The number of public schools has, however, increased from 149 in 1880-81 to 184 in 1900-01, and the number of pupils from 4,324 to 8,796. In 1903-04 there were 186 public schools with 8,744 pupils, of whom 514 were girls, and 60 private schools with 667 pupils. Four of the public schools are managed by Government and 124 by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 52,000 local funds spent Rs. 41,000 and Rs. 10,000 were realized from fees.

Hospi-
tals and
dispen-
saries.

The District possesses 11 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 130 in-patients. About 85,000 cases were treated in 1903, of which 1,400 were those of in-patients, and

3,000 operations were performed. The total expenditure was 16,000, chiefly met from local funds.

In 1903-04, 30,000 persons were vaccinated, representing a proportion of 32 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the two municipalities.

(*District Gazetteer*, 1883 [under revision]; W. A. W. Last, *Settlement Report*, 1901.)

Shāhjahānpur Tahsīl.—Headquarters *tahsīl* of Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Shāhjahānpur, Jamaur, and Kānt, and lying between 27° 39' and 28° 1' N. and 79° 36' and 80° 5' E., with an area of 394 square miles. Population fell from 273,146 in 1891 to 265,467 in 1901. There are 463 villages and only one town, SHAHJAHANPUR, the District and *tahsīl* headquarters, population 76,458. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,00,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 674 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average. Through the centre of the *tahsīl* flows the Garrā, with a narrow belt of rich alluvial soil on either bank, while several smaller streams also act as drainage channels. The eastern portion has a good loam soil; but the centre is clay, and the western tract is sandy and liable to periods of depression. In 1903-04, 292 square miles were cultivated, of which 84 were irrigated. Wells supply nearly two-thirds of the irrigated area.

Jalālābād Tahsīl.—South-western *tahsīl* of Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 27° 35' and 27° 53' N. and 79° 20' and 79° 44' E., with an area of 324 square miles. Population increased from 158,798 in 1891 to 175,674 in 1901, the rate of increase being the highest in the District. There are 360 villages and only one town, JALALABAD, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 7,017. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,17,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 542 to the square mile, is about the District average. Along the south-western border flows the Ganges, and the Rāmgangā crosses the centre of the *tahsīl*. The Ganges *khādar* is very poor. Beyond the *khādar* a hard clay plain, called *Bankatī*, extends up to the Rāmgangā alluvial tract. The *Bankatī* area requires constant irrigation, which is supplied by

damming numerous small streams. Near the Rāmgangā the soil is usually richer; but deposits of sand are occasionally made. East of the Rāmgangā lies a small tract of light sandy soil, requiring irrigation. Of 225 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 65 were irrigated. Rivers supply more than half the irrigated area.

Tilhar Tahsīl.—North-western *tahsīl* of Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Tilhar, Mirānpur Katra, Nigohī, Khera Bajhera, and Jalālpur, and lying between 27° 51' and 28° 15' N. and 79° 27' and 79° 56' E., with an area of 418 square miles. Population increased from 237,385 in 1891 to 257,035 in 1901. There are 558 villages and 3 towns, TILHAR, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 19,091, KHUDAGANJ (6,356), and KATRA (6,209). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,46,000 and for cesses Rs. 56,000. The density of population, 615 to the square mile, is considerably higher than the District average, and this is the finest *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur. The Rāmgangā flows on or near the western border and is fringed by a tract of rich alluvial soil. This is succeeded by a stretch of clay near the Bahgul river, east of which lies a sandy area. The central and eastern portions of the *tahsīl* consists of a rich fertile loam, crossed by the Garrā. In 1903-04, 330 square miles were cultivated, of which 84 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area; but the Bahgul river is also used for irrigation.

Pawāyān Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Pawāyān, Barāgaon, and Khutār, and lying between 27° 55' and 28° 29' N. and 79° 53' and 82° 23' E., with an area of 591 square miles. Population fell from 249,222 in 1891 to 223,359 in 1901, the decrease being the largest in the District. There are 653 villages and only one town, PAWAYAN, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 5,408. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,90,000 and for cesses Rs. 46,000. The density of population, 378 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. In the north lies an area of about 52 miles of forest. The Gumtī, which is here a small stream, crosses the centre of the *tahsīl*, and on either bank lies an arid stretch of sandy soil with unhealthy swamps in the lowlying places. The western

portion of the *tahsīl* is more fertile, and there is some good land between the forest and the central tract. In 1903-04, 360 square miles were cultivated, of which 114 were irrigated. Wells supply three-quarters of the irrigated area and swamps most of the remainder.

Jalālābād Town.—Headquarters town of *tahsīl* of same name, District Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 43' N. and 79° 40' E., at the junction of the roads from Bareilly and Shāhjahānpur to Farrukhābād. Population 7,017 (1901). Jalālābād is an old Pathān town, said to have been founded by Jalāl-ud-dīn Firoz Shāh. Its former importance has decreased owing to its distance from the railway. The houses are chiefly built of mud, and none of the mosques and temples is of special interest. The Government offices are built on the site of an old fort, and the town also contains a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Act XX of 1856 is in force, and the total income and expenditure is about Rs. 2,500. Trade is only local. The *tahsīlī* school contains about 211 pupils.

Katra or Mirānpur Katra.—Town in *tahsīl* Tilhar, District Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, situated in 28° 2' N. and 79° 40' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 6,209 (1901). The town is generally built of mud, and contains a police-station, a dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Between this place and Fatehganj East in the Bareilly District took place the battle in which the united British and Oudh forces met the Rohillas under Rahmat Khān, and effected the annexation of Rohilkhand to Oudh. Katra is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,500. There is a considerable export of local produce by railway. The middle school contains 128 pupils.

Khudāganj.—Town in *tahsīl* Tilhar, District Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, situated in 28° 8' N. and 79° 44' E., 24 miles north-west of Shāhjahānpur. Population 6,356 (1901). The place is said to have been founded as a market in the middle of the 18th century, and under British rule was the headquarters of a *tahsīl* as late as 1850. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of

Rs. 2,000. Khudāganj is a thriving town, and has a considerable trade in agricultural products. The middle school has 95 pupils.

Pawāyān Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, situated in 28° 4' N. and 80° 5' E., on the steam tramway from Shāhjahānpur to Mailānī in the Kherī District. Population 5,408 (1901). Pawāyān was founded early in the 18th century by a Rājā, whose descendants still own a large estate in the neighbourhood. It contains a *tahsīlī*, a *munsiffī*, a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Pawāyān is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,800. The bazar is poor and straggling, but there is some trade in sugar and brass vessels. The *tahsīlī* school contains 158 pupils.

Shāhjahānpur City.—Municipality, cantonment, and administrative headquarters of Shāhjahānpur District and *tahsīl*, United Provinces; situated in 27° 53' N. and 79° 54' E., on the left bank of the river Deohā or Garrā, crowning the high ground just above its junction with the Khanaut. It is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 768 miles by rail from Calcutta and 987 from Bombay. Population has varied: 1872, 72,136; 1881, 77,404; 1891, 78,522; and 1901, 76,458, of whom 73,544 reside in the municipality and 2,914 in cantonments. Hindus numbered 35,636 in 1901 and Muhammadans 40,017. The date usually assigned to the foundation of the city is 1647, after the defeat of the Rājputs in this neighbourhood by Diler Khān and Bahādur Khān, and a mosque was built here by the latter in that year. The city has no history apart from that of the District, which has already been related. There are singularly few buildings of any interest. The old fort was completely destroyed after the Mutiny, and the mosque referred to above and a few tombs, including that of Bahādur Khān, one of the founders of the city, are the only memorials of the former rulers. The principal public buildings, besides the ordinary District offices, are the municipal hall, District school, and the male and female dispensaries. The American Methodist Mission has its headquarters here, and possesses several churches and an orphanage. A new meeting-house has recently been built by the Aryā Samāj. Shāhjahānpur is also the headquarters-

of an officer of the Opium department. A municipality was constituted in 1864, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 74,000 and Rs. 72,000 respectively. In 1903-04 the income was 1·4 lakhs, including octroi, Rs. 58,000, rents of municipal markets, Rs. 27,000, and sale of refuse, Rs. 23,000. The municipality also has Rs. 30,000 invested. Expenditure in the same year was 1·3 lakhs, including conservancy, Rs. 39,000, roads and buildings, Rs. 13,000, public safety, Rs. 24,000, and administration, Rs. 18,000. Shāhjahānpur is remarkable for the excellence of its drainage and general sanitation. British troops form the usual garrison of the cantonment, and in 1901-02 Boer prisoners were encamped here. The income and expenditure of the cantonment fund were Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 18,000 in 1903-04. The trade of Shāhjahānpur is small compared with its population. Sugar is the chief article of manufacture and commerce. The Rosa (Rausar) factory, which lies 2 miles south of the city, is the only establishment managed by Europeans. It deals with about 10 or 12 per cent. of the sugar produced in the District, and employed 632 hands in 1903. Raw sugar was formerly purchased for refining, but cane-crushing machinery has recently been erected, to supplement the supply. Rum is also manufactured and exported to many parts of India. The District high school contains 188 pupils, and the *tahsili* school 214, while the municipality maintains 4 schools and aids 17 others, with 1,452 pupils.

Tilhar Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 58' N. and 79° 44' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on the road from Shāhjahānpur to Bareilly. Population 19,091 (1901). The town is said to have been founded in the time of Akbar, but has little history. During the Mutiny the principal Muhammadan residents joined the rebels and their estates were confiscated. Tilhar was then a small and unimportant place and remained so for some years; but the opening of the railway has largely stimulated its trade, and it is now the second town in the District. Several commodious markets belong to the municipality, and Tilhar also contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and a dispensary. It became a municipality in 1872, and in the

10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. In 1903-04, the income was Rs. 29,000, including octroi, Rs. 14,000, and, rents, Rs. 4,000; while the expenditure was Rs. 29,000. Under native rule Tilhar was chiefly celebrated for the bows and arrows made there, and *pālks*, varnished boxes, and similar articles are still made. The chief trade is, however, in unrefined sugar (*gur*) and grain, the latter being a very important article of commerce. Oilseeds are also largely exported. The *tahsīlī* school contains 205 pupils, and 8 municipal schools 600.

Bounda-
ries, -
configura-
tion,
and river
system.

Pilibhit District.—North-eastern District in the Bareilly Division, United Provinces, lying between $28^{\circ} 6'$ and $28^{\circ} 53' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 37'$ and $80^{\circ} 27' E.$, with an area of 1,350 square miles. On the north it is bounded by the Nainī Tāl District; on the north-east and east by the Nepāl State and the Kherī District; on the south by Kherī and Shāhjahānpur Districts; and on the west by Bareilly District. Though separated only by a short distance from the outer ranges of the Himālayas, Pilibhit consists entirely of a level plain, containing depressions, but no hills, and intersected by several streams. The largest river is the SARDA, which, after a long course through the Himālayas and across the boulder-strewn tract known as the Bhābar, becomes an ordinary river of the plains at the north-east corner of the District. It then flows south-east, sometimes dividing Pilibhit from Nepāl, and often giving off smaller channels. A few miles south-west of the Sārdā is an affluent, called the Chaukā, which flows in what was probably an old bed. In the centre of the District a long swamp, called the Mālā, lies north and south, which divides it into two distinct portions. The eastern *tahsīl* of Pūranpur contains a large area of forest land and is remarkable for its unhealthy climate, the poverty of its inhabitants, and the instability of cultivation. The river GUMTI rises in the centre of this tract, but has a badly-defined bed, consisting of a series of swamps. West of the Mālā conditions are better, and the country gradually assumes the ordinary prosperous appearance of the plains of Rohilkhand. The Khanaut, Katnā, and Deohā are the principal rivers of this portion.

stany.

The flora of the District presents no peculiarity. In the north and east a large forest area is found, chiefly consisting of

sāl, while this gives place to the ordinary trees of the plains in the south and west.

The District consists almost entirely of alluvium, though Geology. the bed of the Sārdā contains gravel and small boulders.

In the wilder parts of Pūranpur tigers and leopards are Fauna- numerous, but elsewhere scarce. The wild hog and deer of various kinds are common in many parts and do much damage to the crops. The jackal and wolf are also found. Black and grey partridge, quail, sandgrouse, jungle-fowl, peafowl, geese, ducks, and snipe are the commonest game birds. The mahseer is found in the Sārdā, and fish are common everywhere.

Fever is endemic throughout the District and is especially Climate virulent in the swamps near the forests in Pūranpur. Except and Temperature for fever, Pilibhīt is fairly healthy, and its proximity to the hills causes a more even temperature and cool climate than in the Districts further south.

The same cause ensures a copious rainfall, and the average Rainfall. amount received in the District is more than 49 inches. The two northern *tahsils* receive 52 inches and Bālpur in the south about 44. Damage is, however, caused at intervals both by an excess and by a deficiency of rain.

At the end of the 10th century a line of princes of the History. Chhinda family ruled in the north of the District; nothing is known of them but their names, recorded in an inscription found near DEWAL, and the fact that they made a canal. Local history commences with the rise of the Rohilla power in the 18th century, when Pilibhīt fell into the hands of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, the great leader of the Rohillas after the death of Ali Muhammad. He resided for a time at Pilibhīt, which is indebted to him for its mosque and walls, some of its markets, and all that distinguished it before the advent of British rule. Rahmat Khān was killed in the battle near KATRA in 1774, fought between the Rohillas and the Nawāb of Oudh, who was aided by a European force led by Warren Hastings. Pilibhīt was occupied without resistance, and became part of the new dominions added to the territories of Oudh.

In 1801, with the rest of Rohilkhand, it passed to the British being ceded in lieu of the payment of tribute. At the time of

the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 part of the present District was included in a sub-division of the Bareilly District. News of the rising of the troops at Bareilly reached Pilibhit on the 1st June, and tumults at once broke out among the population. The Joint Magistrate was forced to retire to Naini Tal, and while the surrounding villages remained a prey to the rapacity and extortions of rival *zamīndārs*, the city nominally submitted to the authority of Khān Bahādur Khān, the rebel Nawāb of Bareilly, who was a grandson of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān. Order was restored in 1858, and has since then only seriously been disturbed in 1871, when a riot, which was not suppressed without bloodshed, occurred between Hindus and Muhammadans on the occasion of a Hindu festival.

Archæo-
logy.

Besides the ruins near Dewal several extensive mounds are situated in various parts of the District, which have not been explored. Local tradition connects them with the mythical Rājā Vena.

The
people.

There are 5 towns and 1,056 villages. Population varies considerably owing to the unhealthy nature of a great part of the District, and the facility with which its inhabitants migrate: 1872, 492,098; 1881, 451,601; 1891, 485,108; and 1901, 470,339. The famine of 1877-78 and the fever epidemic of 1879 had serious effects on population. There are 3 *tahsils*, BISALPUR, PILIBHIT, and PURANPUR, each named from the place at which the headquarters are situated. The chief towns are the municipalities of PILIBHIT and BISALPUR. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Bisalpur ...	363	2	424	196,333	541	+ 2·8	4,260
Pilibhit ...	474	3	390	184,922	390	— 7·6	5,066
Pūranpur ...	513	...	242	89,084	174	— 6·9	1,447
District Total ...	1,350	5	1,056	470,339	348	— 3·04	10,773

Hindus form 82 per cent. of the total population and Musalmāns more than 17. The density of population is below the Provincial average, owing to the large area of forest and waste in Pāranpur. Between 1891 and 1901 a succession of bad seasons caused a decrease in the population. Almost the entire population speaks Western Hindi, Kanaujī being the prevailing dialect.

Among Hindus the most numerous castes are: Kisāns Castes and (cultivators; 54,000), Kirmīs (agriculturists; 47,000), Lodhas ^{occasional} (cultivators, 35,000); Chamārs (leather-workers and labourers; 31,000), Brāhmins, 25,000, and Muraos (market gardeners; 25,000). The chief Muhammadan tribes and castes are: Julāhās (weavers; 15,000), Pathāns, 13,000, Shaikhā, 12,000, Behnās (cotton-carders; 6,000), Banjārīs (grain carriers and agriculturists; 5,000), and Rains (cultivators; 5,000). The Kisāns and Lodhas are chiefly found in the Bareilly and Agra Divisions, the Kirmīs in the centre of the Provinces, and the Banjārīs in the sub-montane tracts. About 69 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture—a high proportion, 6 per cent. by general labour, and 2 per cent. by weaving.

Out of 1,283 native Christians in 1901, 1,138 were Methodist ^{Christian} ^{Mission}ists, and the American Methodist Mission has worked in this District since 1861.

In the north-western *tahsīl* of Pilibhit, with its clay soil ^{General} ^{agricul-} and heavy rainfall, rice forms the most important crop; wheat ^{tural} ^{condi-} and gram are also grown, and the cultivation of sugarcane has ^{tions.} extended considerably. Pāranpur also produces rice and wheat, but barley and oilseeds are grown to a larger extent than in Pilibhit, as the soil is lighter. In the south of the District rice is still an important crop, but sugarcane is more valuable, and wheat and gram cover a larger area than in Pilibhit. The style of cultivation varies considerably. In the south and west, it will bear comparison with the best of the Rohilkhand District; but in the north-east and east, where the energies of the cultivator are devoted to protecting his crops from the depredations of wild beasts, cultivation is slovenly and irrigation rare.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found in the District; but it is remarkable for the extent to which *zamīndāri mahāls* have remained undivided, especially in the two northern *tahsīls*. Out of 1,493 *mahāls* in these only 30 ^{Chief} ^{agricul-} ^{tural} ^{statistics} ^{and} ^{principal} ^{crops.}

swamps 37 square miles, rivers 19 square miles, and Government canals 19 square miles. The canals are situated entirely in the western part of the Pilibhit *tahsīl*, and consist of two systems, drawn from the Bahgul and Kailās, both of which are small streams. In ordinary years irrigation is not very necessary and small temporary wells can be made, wherever required, except in the sandy tracts of Pūranpur. In the Bisalpur *tahsīl* the supply from wells is regularly supplemented by a defective and wasteful private arrangement of dams on the small streams which traverse that area, especially on the Mālā swamp. The minor rivers are similarly used in the Pilibhit and Pūranpur *tahsīls* in seasons of drought. Water is generally raised in earthen pots suspended from a lever (*dhenkli*), as the spring level is high.

The reserved forests of the Pilibhit District cover 149 *Forests*, square miles, and are included, with some forest lying in the Nainī Tāl District, in the Pilibhit Forest division. They lie on both sides of the Mālā swamp and south-west of the Chaukā forming an area shaped like a horse-shoe. The forests are the poorest in the Provinces, and are chiefly valuable for the grazing they afford, and the products used by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. *Sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) and *haldu* (*Adina cordifolia*) are the most valuable trees; but many years must elapse before timber of value is produced. About 64 miles are occupied by similar forests belonging to private persons in the Pūranpur *tahsīl*, and 44 miles in the south of Bisalpur are covered by jungle, chiefly *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*).

Sugar-refining is the most important industry. Boat-build- *Arts and*
ing and wood-carving were formerly carried on largely; but the *Manu-*
carpenters have now turned their attention to cart-making. *factures.*
There is a small manufacture of hempen bags and metal vessels, and cotton-weaving is carried on, but chiefly for local supply. Catechu is prepared in the north of the District.

The staple exports of the District are wheat, sugar, and rice. *Com-*
In the last few years a flourishing export trade in hemp has *merce*
sprung up. The finer varieties of rice grown in the rich low-lands of Nepāl are exported through this District, and there is also a considerable trade in hill produce, such as borax, pepper, and ginger. Neoriā, Bisalpur, and Pūranpur are the principal trade centres outside the headquarters town.

Railways
and
Roads.

The Lucknow-Sitāpur-Bareilly metre-gauge Railway passes across the centre of the District, and a branch is contemplated from Pilibhīt to Tanakpur, the great mart at the foot of the Kumaun hills. Pilibhīt is very badly provided with roads, and the northern and eastern parts are almost impassable, except by elephants, in the rainy season. There are 13 miles of metalled road from Pilibhīt towards Bareilly, and 299 miles of unmetalled road. The absence of *kankar* or nodular limestone is the chief cause of the want of better roads. Avenues are maintained along 84 miles.

Famine.

The natural moisture of the soil is generally sufficient to protect the District from the extremity of famine, and excessive rain is more to be feared than drought. In the sandy tracts in the east and south, however, where wells cannot be made, drought affects the people. Large remissions of revenue were made in 1825-26, and the famine of 1837-38 was felt. Details of later famines are not available till that of 1868-69, when Rs. 43,000 were spent on relief, and large advances made for seed and bullocks. The famine of 1877-78 caused some distress and the revenue demand was reduced. In 1896-97 scarcity was again felt, but liberal advances were made and the District recovered rapidly.

District
staff.

The Collector is ordinarily assisted by two Deputy Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. An officer of the Forest department is stationed at Pilibhīt, while the canals are part of the Rokilkhand canals under an officer at Bareilly.

Civil
Justice
and
Crime.

Pilibhīt is included in the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Bareilly, and there is one District Munsiff. Crime is usually light.

Land
Revenue
adminis-
tration.

At annexation, in 1801, Pilibhīt was included in the large District of Bareilly. From 1833 to 1842 part of the area now forming Pilibhīt was included with other *tahsīls* in a District called North Bareilly. A sub-division was then created consisting of Pilibhīt, Pūranpur, and other territory which became a separate District in 1879. In 1880 the Baherī *tahsīl* was restored to Bareilly, and Bīsalpur added to Pilibhīt. The early settlements were thus made as part of the BAREILLY District, to which reference may be made for the methods

followed. The demand fixed at the first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 on the present area was 5·9 lakhs. At the next settlement between 1865 and 1872 the Bisalpur *tahsīl* was treated as part of the Bareilly District, and the Pilibhit and Pūranpur *tahsīls* were settled separately. The total revenue was raised to 7·2 lakhs; but a succession of bad years caused reductions to be made and part of the District has since been under a system of short settlements. The Bisalpur *tahsīl* was again settled in 1902 together with the Bareilly District, the revenue being raised from 3·1 to 3·3 lakhs; but the revision of settlement in the other two *tahsīls* has been postponed for 10 years. In 1902-03 the incidence of revenue was R. 1 per acre, varying from about 5 annas in Pūranpur to R. 1·5 in Pilibhit. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been (in thousands of rupees):—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	..	7,18,	7,01,	7,29,	7,11,
Total revenue	...	...	9,24,	9,81,	10,62,	10,74,

There are two municipalities, PILIBHIT and BISALPUR, and three towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local self government. The local affairs of the District, beyond the limits of these, are managed by the District Board, which had an income of Rs. 72,000 in 1903-04, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure was Rs. 79,000, including Rs. 40,000 on roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 55 subordinate officers, and 221 men, distributed in 9 police-stations. There are also 109 municipal and town police, and 1,066 village and road police. Up to 1902, convicts were sent to the Bareilly District jail; but a jail has now been built, which contained a daily average of 48 prisoners in 1903. Police and Jails.

Pilibhit occupies a medium place as regards the literacy of its population, of whom 2·3 per cent. (4 males and 2 females) Educational.

could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools rose from 62, with, 2,124 pupils, in 1880-81 to 77, with 3,066 pupils, in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 107 public schools with 4,289 pupils, of whom 238 were girls, besides 45 private schools with 667 pupils, including 46 girls. Three of the schools were managed by Government, and 87 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure in 1903-04 was 27,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Hospitals
and
dispen-
saries.

There are 5 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 66 in-patients. About 52,000 cases were treated in 1903, including 777 of in-patients, and 1,100 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 10,000, chiefly from local funds.

Vaccina-
tion.

In 1903-04, 21,000 persons were vaccinated, representing a proportion of 45 per 1,000 of the population, which is a high figure. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(*Settlement Report of Pilibhit*, 1873; *Bareilly District Gazetteer*, 1879 [under revision]; *Assessment Report, Tahsīl Bisalpur*, 1902.)

Bisalpur Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of Pilibhit District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 28° 6' and 28° 32' N. and 79° 42' and 80° 2' E., with an area of 363 square miles. Population increased from 190,864 in 1891 to 196,333 in 1901. There are 424 villages and two towns, the larger being BISALPUR, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 9,851. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,25,000 and for cesses Rs. 53,000. The density of population, 541 to the square mile, is the highest in the District, and the *tahsīl* is of the ordinary Rohilkhand type. Three considerable rivers, the Deohā, Katnā, and Khanaut, and a number of smaller streams flow from north to south, and are dammed and used for irrigation, especially the upper course of the Katnā, which passes through the Mālā swamp. Of 241 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 84 were irrigated. Wells are the chief sources of supply in ordinary years.

Pilibhit Tahsīl.—North-western *tahsīl* of Pilibhit District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Pilibhit and Jahānābād, and lying between 28° 29' and 28° 53' N. and 79° 37' and 80° 3' E., with an area of 474 square miles.

P. had been the capital of a District from 1833 to 1842, was the headquarters of a sub-division. The Joint Magistrate was compelled to retire to Nainī Tāl, and the town was the scene of constant disturbances, though nominally subject to the rebel governor of Bareilly. Pilibhit is still almost surrounded by water. It lies between the Deohā and the Kākra, which were connected by ditches still forming drainage channels, though the t t constantly filled with water. A fine mosque built by the Alimat Khān, in imitation of the great mosque at Delhi, is the chief ornament of the town. The public buildings include the District courts, male and female dispensaries, a clock tower, a Sanskrit school, and a Turkish bath. The houses are largely built of brick and there are several good market-places lined with shops. Besides the ordinary District staff, a Forest Officer resides at Pilibhit, and there is a branch of the American Methodist Mission. A municipality was constituted in 1865, and the average income and expenditure in the 10 years ending 1901 have been Rs. 46,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 76,000, including octroi, Rs. 35,000, and rents, Rs. 22,000; the expenditure was Rs. 71,000. A revised drainage scheme has lately been carried out. The trade of the town is largely concerned with the agricultural produce of the District, wheat, rice, sugar, and hemp forming the chief exports. In addition to this Pilibhit is an important depôt for the produce of Nepāl and the Himālayas. Carts and bedsteads are largely produced and exported. The municipality supports eight schools and aids four others, attended by 724 pupils.

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Cross-references (for Imperial Gazetteer only).

Ahichhattra.—Ancient ruins near RAMNAGAR VILLAGE, Bareilly District, United Provinces.

Bijnaur.—District, *tahsīl*, and town in the United Provinces; see BIJNOR.

Karor.—Former name of the *pargana* and *tahsīl*, now called Bareilly; see BAREILLY TAHSIL.

Mirānpur Katra.—Town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces; see KATRA.

Nihtor.—Name of a *pargana* and town in Bijnor District, United Provinces; see NIHTAUR.

Sahiswān.—Name of a *tahsīl* and town in Budaun District, United Provinces; see SAHASWAN.

Siohārā.—Name of a town and *pargana* in Bijnor District, United Provinces; see SEOHARA.

